



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Monday
30 March 1992

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Burundi

Unity, National Progress Party Holds Congress

Buyoya Quits Party Leadership

EA2903160592 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 28 Mar 92

[Excerpts] The third ordinary congress of the Unity and National Progress Party [Uprona] met this morning to begin a two-day meeting during which the Uprona party must prepare itself for pluralist competition. The congress also witnessed the exit of the president of the Republic, Major Pierre Buyoya, from the leadership of the Uprona party. [passage omitted]

This afternoon, the work of the congress continued in the form of commissions which were set up. Uprona is adapting itself more and more. It hopes to adopt a new slogan—Unity, Justice, and Progress—to replace the old one which Uprona shared with the country. The Uprona party seems to have lessened the margin of maneuver of some opposition parties which were speculating on the similarity of the two slogans.

Through this first decision Uprona has certainly put the parties currently being formed in a difficult position. The ball is therefore in the court of the future opposition parties.

New Party President Elected

EA2903215592 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 29 Mar 92

[All figures as heard]

[Text] The proceedings of the third extraordinary congress of the Unity and National Progress Party [Uprona] are due to end this evening, but they were still going on some moments ago. The congress participants have elected by 96 percent of the voters, i.e., [out of a total of] 617, Mr. Nicolas Mayugi president of the party.

He subsequently presented the new party central committee members. We leave the floor to our colleague, Emmanuel Ngendanzi, to brief us on how it all happened:

[Ngendanzi] The third extraordinary congress of the Uprona Party is still proceeding. It was late in the afternoon that the participants of the congress elected the head of the Uprona Party, Mr. Nicolas Mayugi, who until now was the secretary general of the Uprona Party. He was elected by 96.6 percent of the voters, which means that he was voted in by 596 people with 16 no votes and two abstentions. This confirmed his victory.

The new head then gave a list of the Uprona Party new central committee members who are in total 90. What we can tell you is that there is neither a provincial governor nor a communal administrator on this committee. There are however seven ministers. The central committee was voted in by 588 yes votes, with 24 no votes, the total of the voters being 617. The other thing

worth noting is that the congress participants display great enthusiasm. They continuously applaud, showing that they are very happy.

It is expected that our head of state, His Excellency Pierre Buyoya, will officially close the congress that has been meeting here in Bujumbura for the last two days.

[Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French at 1800 GMT adds that there were three spoiled votes.]

Cameroon

Independent Weekly 'Taken Off' Newsstands

AB2703164692 Paris AFP in French 1007 GMT 25 Mar 92

[Text] Yaounde, 25 Mar (AFP)—Yesterday's issue of the independent weekly, LA NOUVELLE EXPRESSION, was taken off Yaounde newsstands in the afternoon, according to reliable sources in the capital.

In its last issue, the newspaper's headlines said that "Policemen Were on the Verge of Mutiny," after 700 others were promoted in a decision considered by some of their colleagues to be unfair.

The paper also published an open letter written by a group called the "Committee for the Defense of the Interests of the Police" to Jean Fochive, the delegate general at the National Security Department. The letter denounced the promotions because they did not take into account criteria such as seniority, discipline, loyalty, assiduity, and professional dedication.

Moreover, the Territorial Administration minister, Gilbert Andre Tsoungui, disclosed in a television broadcast that a strike order had been launched by prison wardens for the next few days to demand better salaries. The minister added that the grievances of the prison wardens are being studied.

Rwanda

Party To Propose 6 Candidates for Prime Minister

EA2803164592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of the Republic, has agreed that the prime minister should be appointed from the Republican Democratic Movement [MDR] party and has asked the party to propose six candidates, from whom he will choose the prime minister. The MDR was informed about the decision on 26 March in a letter signed by Enoch

Ruhigira, who had been charged with chairing the commission of the interparty meetings aimed at forming a transitional government. The letter follows discussions between the president of the Republic and the leaders of parties that agreed to be part of the government. We owe this information to those who closely followed the discussions, which were held on 23 and 25 March.

Zaire

Spokesman Announces Conference Resumption Decree

LD2803171492 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television Network in French 1230 GMT 28 Mar 92

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic has made his decision. The date for the resumption of the National Sovereign Conference is well and truly set for Monday, 6 April 1992. We have retained our confidence in the ability of the marshal to one day resolve the political crisis. The National Sovereign Conference remains the only way to lay down new foundations and to make a new start. [passage omitted]

This is the spirit of the communique read out by presidency spokesman Kissimangoy:

[Begin Kissimangoy recording] Given the situation of crisis currently being experienced by our country at every level and which was particularly created by the suspension of the National Sovereign Conference;

Considering that since 19 January 1992, the date of the suspension of this forum, the president of the republic received, respectively, the prime minister and the chairman of the provisional bureau of the national conference and each time asked them to compromise their views in order to resume the National Sovereign Conference;

Considering that until now this meeting has not taken place, thus creating a climate of high political tension harming the rapid evolution within the national reconciliation framework of the democratic process under way since 24 April 1990;

In addition, this situation of crisis contributes to the strengthening of the climate of uncertainty about the future in the national as well as foreign business circles;

Considering that as far as the president of the Republic is concerned, the National Sovereign Conference should constitute an important and irreversible phase in the building of the Third Republic which seeks to be a new society, the president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, as guarantor of the nation, has decided without delay about the resumption of the National Sovereign Conference beginning 6 April 1992.

Also, the government and the provisional bureau of the National Sovereign Conference, each according to its

prerogatives, will take all necessary measures for the effective resumption of the conference on the aforementioned date.

Meanwhile, that is before the resumption of the conference, it is wished that in order to insure peace for the proceedings of the National Sovereign Conference, a meeting of dialogue of political leaders and other forces of the National Sovereign Conference take place.

Thus, beyond all, the essential will be salvaged, that is the setting up of the institutions of the Third Republic by the adoption of a draft constitution, the drafting of an electoral law and the definition of the election agenda.

Meanwhile, the government will take advantage of this breathing space and period of peace to deploy more efforts to fight inflation, to put public finances in order, to create the necessary condition for the resumption of production, the recovery of the economy and industry for the greater social good of the Zairean people in its every day life. Thank you. [end recording]

Presidential Decree Names New Cabinet Ministers

LD2903095192 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television Network in French 1230 GMT 28 Mar 92

[Text] At the proposal of the prime minister, the president on 27 March signed a decree on changing some members of the government. According to this decree, the following ministers have been altered in the following way:

Article 1:

Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals: Lukamba Omokoko [former minister of land registration]

Minister of Institutional Reforms: Mokuba (Bokulo Mena) [former minister of justice and keeper of the seals]

Minister of Transport and Communications: Nyoka Busu Noengo [former minister of agriculture]

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: Mboso Kkodia [former minister of labor and social welfare]

Minister of Mines: Ifefa Mandji [former minister of transport and communications]

Minister of Land Registration: (Ikam)

Minister of Labor and Social Welfare: (Bungeli Ukuli)

Minister of Relations with Parliament and Political Parties: Luhumbu Luwembu [former minister of mines]

Article 2

All previous appointments that do not conform to this decree are abrogated. This decree enters into force on the date of its signing.

Djibouti

FRUD Announces Suspension of Cease-Fire

AB2703171092 Paris AFP in French 1514 GMT
27 Mar 92

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Mar (AFP)—The Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) has decided to suspend its unilateral cease-fire enacted on 28 February to protest the Djibouti Government's "failure to honor" its commitments. In a communique issued yesterday, received today by the Nairobi AFP office, and signed by Dr. Abbate Ebo Adou, the FRUD spokesman in Djibouti, the FRUD "demands that France withdraw her troops from the various fronts," adding that it "does not want to see her involved in a purely domestic affair."

The Afar fighters of the FRUD, however, say they are prepared to sign "a written, bilateral cease-fire" with the regular forces, subject to a number of conditions, including the "total and unconditional release of all political prisoners" and an "amnesty enabling all political exiles to return to the country." The FRUD also demands "the resignation of the present government and the formation of a transitional government" which it can trust and whose "first task will be to organize a national conference within two months."

In spite of FRUD's decision yesterday, no incidents were reported today on the battlefield. The FRUD communique blamed Mr. Paul Dijoud, director of African and Madagascan Affairs at the French Foreign Ministry, who has been acting as mediator in the Djibouti crisis, of having spoken to the FRUD of "commitments not subscribed to" by Djibouti President Hasan Gouled Aptidon, who is described as a "dictator." According to its spokesman, the guerrilla movement, in exchange for its unilateral cease-fire declaration, expected a reciprocal commitment from the government, the "immediate lifting of the blockade of the entire north and west of the country," and the "immediate release of all political prisoners."

Dr. Abbate Ebo Adou, who has been imprisoned, was released on 28 February, but remains under judicial control. The government also announced yesterday the partial reopening of traffic in the Obock and Tadjourah districts in the north where the guerrillas are present.

The French envoy, Mr. Paul Dijoud, who arrived in Djibouti on 24 March for a fourth goodwill mission since the beginning of the crisis last November, was today in Addis Ababa where he was expected to meet Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi before returning to Djibouti in the evening. Before his departure for the Ethiopian capital, Mr. Dijoud had expressed cautious optimism about the chances of his peace mission. "Despite the difficulties, I remain optimistic about the outcome of my mission and a movement toward a democratic regime in the Republic of Djibouti, ... on condition that the goodwill of all is confirmed," he said.

Former Minister To Head New Opposition Party

AB2703183092 Paris AFP in French 1109 GMT
26 Mar 92

[Text] Paris, 24 Mar (AFP)—A new Djibouti opposition party, the National Democratic Party (PND), has been created in order to bring together Djiboutians attached to "the unity of the country and national independence," a communique issued today in Paris points out. Aden Robleh Awaleh, a former minister, will assume the chairmanship of the PND and the Political Bureau until the congress is convened, which will be in one year, the communique specifies.

According to the communique, the National Democratic Party, born after consultations by Djibouti politicians from "outside and inside," claims in its constituent document to work for "a genuine democracy, the lay character of the state, market economy, and the abolition of all sorts of ethnocentrism, tribalism, or clanship." The PND, the communique adds, adopted a resolution which blames "the start of the war currently raging in the country on the regime in Djibouti" and denounced "the despotic nature" of the regime, whose basic principle is the "implementation of a policy of exclusion based on ethnic and tribal considerations."

Ethiopia

President Receives French Envoy Dijoud 27 Mar

EA2703204592 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1510 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 27 Mar (ENA)—President Meles Zenawi today called on the opposing political factions of Djibouti to make a concerted effort for the development and growth of their country by ironing out their differences. President Meles made the call when he held talks with the head of the African and Madagascan Affairs Department in the French Foreign Ministry, who paid a courtesy call to the president.

The French official, Mr. Paul Dijoud, who returned from Djibouti after mediating for settling peacefully the misunderstanding that had led to a conflict between the political factions in Djibouti, told President Meles that he was sent on a peace mission to Djibouti on the orders of President Francois Mitterrand.

During their exchange of views, President Meles and Mr. Paul Dijoud have pledged that Ethiopia and France would contribute their share towards stabilizing the situation in Djibouti. They also expressed their belief that a transitional government comprising representatives of the two tribes is imperative in an effort to restore lasting peace in Djibouti. They stressed that since military measures would not resolve the problem, priority must be given to democratic efforts that could bring about peace in the area by cutting all arms sources which supply the contending factions in Djibouti. Ethiopia and

France pursue a similar policy with the view to resolve the political problem in the region.

President Meles and Mr. Paul Dijoud also exchanged views on further strengthening existing relations between their countries. Mr. Paul Dijoud assured President Meles that he would exert every effort in an effort to promote bilateral relations. [passage omitted]

Mr. Paul Dijoud returned to Djibouti today to further his peace mission in the Red Sea state.

Defense Minister Views Security Problems in East

*EA2903201592 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1634 GMT 28 Mar 92*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Mar (ENA)—Ato [Mr.] Seye Abraha, minister of defense, arrived here yesterday [27 March] after concluding a working visit to east Ethiopia. Ato Seye made an inspection tour of Babile, Jijiga, Kurfa Chele, Kobo, Dire Dawa and Harer and was briefed by pertinent bodies on the root cause of the insecurity problem in the region and the measures taken to find a lasting solution to the problem. They said that antipeace measures that have been taken by certain political organizations in the region which signed the national charter to work for the restoration of peace and democracy have exposed the inhabitants of the region to acute problems by destroying many bridges on the highway line from Awasz to Jijiga and increasing [as received] government and aid donor organization vehicles.

Members of the EPRDF [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front] who are in commanding posts explained to the defense minister that these organizations are attempting to disrupt the transportation of relief supplies to drought-stricken parts of the region by opening fire on the convoys of the EPRDF forces.

Ato Seme and the group of journalists that accompanies him observed for themselves the destructive acts committed by certain political organizations on infrastructural facilities they had visited in the area and later assessed the damage done to the economic interests of the local people, who bitterly expressed [as received] the atrocities committed against them by some organizations. The inhabitants expressed admiration to the EPRDF forces who were giving them the necessary support, when they were challenged with the shortage of water, light [as received] service and other basic services and pledged to stand on its side through thick and thin.

The minister of defense had held discussions with representatives of the 10 political organizations and the members of peace and stability committees and with officials from the government office whose services to the public were disrupted due to the unrest that raged in the past three months in the Dire Dawa area.

The representative of the general manager of the Ethiopia-Djibouti railway organization reported on the occasion that the railway service could not function properly,

because acts of derailing and cutting telephone lines have continued in the locality. He admitted that the railway service from Dire Dawa to Addis Ababa had been halted, although the one from Dire Dawa to Djibouti has resumed service.

Nuer Ethnic Group Establishes New Party

*EA2903212592 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1635 GMT 29 Mar 92*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 Mar (ENA)—The Gambela People's Democratic Unity Party, GPDUP, was established at a meeting held here yesterday.

Attended by members of Nuer ethnic group residing in the capital and representatives of the ethnic group, the meeting later elected a seven-member executive committee and adopted the programs and statute of the party.

According to the founding members, the party was formed because the Gambela People's Liberation Movement, GPLM, which was established earlier from among Agnuak and Mejenger clans and has two seats in the Council of Representatives, fails to represent all the five Gambela ethnic groups.

The participants of the meeting stated that GPDUP's programs and statutes should be publicized immediately and pledged to exert maximum efforts to solve inter-clan contradictions in cooperation with tribal elders and religious leaders. They also resolved to contribute fully towards the implementation of the charter of the transitional period, ensure the exercise of the rights of self-determination and to promote the culture and language of the Gambela people.

Gambela administrative region comprises six Awrajas [provinces] and ethnic groups: Nuer, Agnuak, Mejenger, Com, Upuwo and Anfelon.

Eritrean Government Denies UNICEF Charges

*EA2703153592 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 27 Mar 92*

[Text] In a statement issued yesterday evening, the Provisional Government of Eritrea has strongly denied all accusations leveled against it by UNICEF. The Provisional Government of Eritrea has been accused not only of convicting its [word indistinct] workers and contravening [words indistinct].

The root cause of the accusation is the arrest by the Provisional Government of Eritrea of an Eritrean woman who was an employee of the organization and who has been accused of embezzling relief funds. According to yesterday's statement by the Provisional Government of Eritrea, at the time the case was presented to court, UNICEF declined to face the court and also stated clearly that it was not its (?policy) to interfere in existing legal actions and legal arguments in such cases. The statement went on to say that these are the

facts and UNICEF's move to take legal action leaves great doubt about its genuineness.

The Provisional Government of Eritrea stressed two points in its statement. First, any assistance given by donor governments and charitable organizations to the Eritrean people becomes the property of the Eritrean people once it arrives in Eritrea, hence, anyone who misuses and embezzles such assistance and/or funds is liable to answer to the relevant justice organs in the country.

Second, according to existing international and continental agreements, the Provisional Government of Eritrea shall (?not) convict any foreign diplomats and heads of recognized international organizations either of civil or criminal offenses, but this decision does not include Eritrean citizens employed by representatives of governments and international organizations.

In conclusion, the statement of the Provisional Government of Eritrea says, being an employee of these international organizations is not a warrant for carrying out criminal activities without any accountability.

OLF Denies 'Troublemaker' Anti-Charter Charge

EA2903162092 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 28 Mar 92

[Text] The Oromo Liberation Front, [OLF] revealed today that deliberate lying propaganda being waged against the OLF to spoil its name aims to discredit the organization and the respect and loyalty it has earned from the people. It is also aimed at disrupting peace and stability and creating chaos. The organization said this in a statement refuting the accusation by nine political organizations and relevant government departments in Dire Dawa that the OLF is a troublemaker, deprives our country of earning foreign exchange from coffee products, and is anti-charter. The OLF has said that this is a baseless campaign to tarnish its name.

In a statement it issued, The Truth Cannot Be Changed by False Accusations, the OLF said that this situation is a dangerous one which will lead to chaos instead of peace and which pushes people apart rather than bringing them together. It repeats that everyone must know this and work for genuine peace in the interest of the people.

Kenya

President Moi Issues Warning Against Lawlessness

EA2703161592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said the government was aware of the ill machinations of people inciting workers to go on a general strike on 2 April and warned that stern measures will be taken against any acts of lawlessness. The president said the inciters were already in safe sanctuary outside the country from where they hope to monitor the situation.

President Moi cautioned the wananchi [citizens] that those who will participate in the strike will be cheating themselves, noting that employment can only be generated in a peaceful environment but not in an unstable and chaotic situation. He said Kenyans have been living in peace and harmony since independence, adding disobedience of the law will not be tolerated.

President Moi was speaking at the Kenyatta International Conference Center grounds where he flagged off this year's Safari rally.

The president said there are some people who, at this time of the Safari rally, would like to create a state of insecurity to mar the image of the country. He called on Kenyans to maintain peace throughout the country and be friendly to both foreign and local participants of the rally. He further observed that any instability will deny peace-loving wananchi their right to go about their normal daily activities without fear.

His Excellency the president urged all Kenyans to fully support the rally and desist from unlawful acts such as stone-throwing. On behalf of the government and Kenyans, President Moi extended a warm welcome to the foreign visitors and wished them a pleasant and enjoyable stay in Kenya. [passage omitted]

Discusses Leadership, Strike Call

EA2903173092 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 28 Mar 92

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi was today given a rousing welcome 'y wananchi [citizens] in Murang'a and Nyeri districts as he traveled to Bishop Gatimu Girls' secondary school, Ngandu. Thousands of school children and wananchi turned out along the road in a show of support for President Moi. Among the centers where President Moi stopped to greet wananchi were Thika, Kabati, Saba Saba, Maragua, Murang'a town, Kweru, Kiambu, Gakurwe, (Ken) Kamacharia, Kiriaini, (Moiini), Othaya, (Irindi) and Mukuruweini.

President Moi told those aspiring for political leadership to avoid sacrificing human lives at the altar of political expediency. President Moi said that unless such people adopt a mature attitude and respect life they were likely to plunge the country into the kind of turmoil which would be difficult to redeem. The president said it was unfortunate that some few individuals in this country delighted in seeing civil strife and people in disarray. He pointed out that the problems facing wananchi as a result of the growing population could not be tackled effectively when such agents of division were allowed to take root. President Moi advised wananchi to shun those who wished to divide them and hence disrupt Kenya's development, which had been achieved painstakingly since independence. The president said anyone aspiring for leadership must first demonstrate abilities by assisting wananchi improve their welfare.

President Moi once again criticized those calling for a national strike, saying that such people did not have the interests of Kenyans at heart. The president said that if it was not for his tolerance and patience this country would have been plunged into turmoil as a result of the machinations of some politicians.

President Moi called on the youth in Murang'a district to avoid being lured to go to Nairobi to participate in illegal activities. He said that while the government was striving to encourage investments in the country, some individuals seem to be keen on creating unfavorable conditions. President Moi said the country needs more investments in order to create employment for the growing number of unemployed youths.

Officials Comment on Refugee Situation

EA2703203092 Nairobi KNA in English 1500 GMT
27 Mar 92

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Mar (KNA)—As 15,000 Ethiopian nationals continue to stream into Gulalo location of Wajir district on a daily basis, an air of death, hunger and desperation hangs over the famine-ravaged part of northeastern Kenya. The misery and the pain of women and their emaciated children is exacerbated by the searing heat which increased two-fold the stench of death from carcasses of fallen animals strewn all over. Dust and hunger is the order of the day for these Galla tribesmen who have been dispossessed and hounded out of their home country by their Boran countrymen [both the Galla and Boran are Oromos].

According to the Bute district officer [DO], Mr. Arthur Sunde [name as received] and the area police boss, Inspector David Wambugu, what journalists and UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] Horn of Africa boss Mr. Ulf Kristofferson were witnessing was just a tip of the iceberg. Mr. Bunde [name as received] and Inspector Wambugu said that about 40,000 Gallas were in the bush painfully making their way into Kenya. "They are coming day and night in very distressing conditions," said Inspector Wambugu. "We work round the clock," said Mr. Wambugu, adding that he had not seen sleep since 8 March.

When the UNHCR officials and pressmen arrived at Gulalo at noon yesterday, seven lorry-fills of Gallas were heading towards Walde refugee camp in Moyale where they can, at least, get food and medical attention. The Moyale do One, Mr. Nick Hongo, who received the new arrivals, said that the massive operation of ferrying the new batch of refugees to Walde camp was very important since they required immediate attention.

The area chief said essential commodities had become scarce and, where available, prices have sky rocketed in response to this influx. "The shelves are empty and the refugees are feeding on a certain wild fruit which takes 12 hours of boiling to be ready," he added. The refugees who have camped near Bute police post are also stirring

discontent in the village as they queue with the locals for water in the only borehole in the area.

As the UNHCR, government and journalists vehicles made way to the camp, wailing children and mothers charge forward expectantly. There is no shelter for new arrivals as the area is only a reception point. Most of them are sleeping in the naked wilderness.

The UNHCR, in conjunction with the World Food Program, is considering giving food to the Kenyans in the region as they too are in difficulties due to the prolonged drought. "Due to the severe drought affecting Kenya for the past three years, the local population is in need of food and water," said the UNHCR, Mr. Douglas Stafford. Mr. Stafford seems to understand the desperate situation as he remarks, "on Sunday [22 March] I saw 700 people, some of whom had walked 800 km, sitting under a tree. They had just walked across the border. They were mainly women and children. Seven hundred more arrive every day. It doesn't look like this emergency is going away."

Somalia

Agreement Signed on Implementing Cease-Fire

EA2803213092 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Mar 92

[Excerpt] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, today signed an agreement on ways of implementing the cease-fire agreement signed earlier in Mogadishu and on supplying emergency aid to the Somali people. Members of the United Somali Congress and the UN technical committee, led by Robert Gallagher, debated the agreement for five days. The two sides discussed at length the best way to implement these two issues.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, first thanked the delegation and its leader for their efforts to resolve the Somali issue, particularly the cease-fire and relief aid for the Somali people. Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali people, went on to say that, as usual, the interim government would strive to bring about a lasting solution to the problems in Somalia, adding that it was ready to give full support to the United Nations in its peace and relief work in Somalia.

The president appealed to the technical committee to brief the UN Security Council and the UN secretary general on the actual facts in Somalia. President Mahdi also spoke about the importance of peace and security to the Somali people, adding that it was essential to bring in UN forces, because you have seen with your own eyes the thousands of armed people who do not (?care) about defenseless people and who regularly engage in acts of looting, robbery and killing. He said that to overcome this, firearms should be collected from these people.

For his part, Mr. Robert Gallagher thanked the president for the government's cooperation with the technical committee, saying that this would benefit the Somali people. Mr. Robert Gallagher pledged to brief the UN Security Council on what he had seen in Mogadishu, on the agreement, and to (?ask) the council to expedite its important efforts for resolving the Somali issue. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Cabinet Reshuffle Focuses on Finance Ministry

EA2803130192 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 0700 GMT 28 Mar 92

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has announced changes in the organization of government departments as well as posting of ministers, ministers of state and deputy ministers.

A press release to this effect says that the president and minister of defense is His Excellency Yoweri K. Museveni. The vice-president and minister of internal affairs is His Excellency S.B. Kisekka; the prime minister, Right Honorable Cosmas Adyebo; first deputy prime minister and national political commissar, Honorable Eriya Kategaya; second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Honorable P.K. Ssemogerere; third deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general, Honorable Abubakar Mayanja.

Cabinet ministers: Of agriculture, animal industry and fisheries, Honorable Victoria Ssekuleko; of commerce, industry and cooperatives, Honorable Richard Kaijuka; of education and sports, Honorable Amanywa Mushega; of finance and economic planning, Honorable Mayanja Nkangi; of health, Honorable James Makumbi; of information, Honorable Paul Etiang; of labor and social affairs, Honorable Ateker Ejalu; of lands, housing, and urban development, Honorable Dr. E.T. Adriko; of local government, Honorable Bidandi Ssali; of the public service, Honorable Sam Sebarega; of tourism and wildlife and antiquity, Honorable James Wapakhabulo; of water, energy, minerals and environment protection, Honorable Henry Kajura; of women and development, culture, and youth, Honorable Wandira Kazibwe; of works, transport, and communications, Honorable Ruhakana Rugunda.

Ministers of state, alternate members of Cabinet: Of defense, Major General Tinyefuza; of finance and economic planning, Custodian Board, Honorable Moses Kintu; of finance and economic planning [as heard], Honorable Matthew Rukikaire; of foreign affairs, Honorable Kirunda Kivejinja; of internal affairs, Honorable Tom Butime; of justice and constitutional affairs, Honorable Sam Njuba; of the office of the president, Honorable Kintu Musoke; of security, Honorable Balaki Kirya; Karamoja, Honorable Anthony Butele; Luwero triangle,

Kisamba Mugerwa; the Office of the President, resident in the north, Honorable Betty Bigombe.

Deputy ministers: Of agriculture, animal industry and fisheries, Honorable Aporu Okol; of commerce, industry and cooperatives, Honorable G. Sendawula; of education and sports, Honorable David Pulkol; of finance and economic planning, Honorable Kafumbe Mukasa; of foreign affairs, Honorable Agard Didi; of health, Honorable B. Katureebe; of information, Honorable J. Bwagamoi; of labor and social affairs, Honorable Betty Okwir; of lands, housing and urban development, Hon. G. Mulwanira; the local government, Honorable Dr. Chebrot; the public service, Honorable Charles Alai; of water, energy, minerals, and environment protection, Honorable B. Mulondo; of works, transport and communications, Honorable John Nasasira.

President Museveni said that the deputy minister for women and development will be appointed after further consultations with the NRC [National Revolution Council] subcommittee on appointments. The president furthermore made the following changes: Mr. Emmanuel Tumusiime Mutebile will become the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; Mr. James Kahoza will become the auditor general-designate. His appointment will take effect in August, 1992, when the present auditor general, Mr. (Oteke), retires.

Mr. Museveni explained that the amalgamation of the ministries of planning and economic development and finance is designed to ensure that mistakes that have continued to occur resulting in some firms' failure to implement the national recovery plan will cease forthwith. He said that in particular the new ministry must ensure adequate tax collections in order to end the perpetual budget deficit that forces government to depend even for recurrent budgetary purposes on external borrowings and grants. It should end all mistake that lead to failure to control inflation.

The new Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Cooperatives must vigorously pursue our stated goals of using our abundant raw materials to effect import substitution and promote exports in order to ameliorate our balance of payment problems, the gap between our export earnings and the big imports bill. He said that these continued problems, tax under-collections, and limited exports earnings have tended to hamper the otherwise impressive economic recovery program of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] over the last six years characterized by a growth rate of more than 6 percent of GDP per annum.

Minister Announces Increased Fuel Prices

EA2803153092 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1700 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The prices of petroleum products are being increased from midnight tonight. Announcing this in Kampala today, the minister of lands, housing and urban development, Dr. Eric Adriko, holding the portfolio of

water, energy, minerals, and environment protection said, from midnight tonight, the price of petrol super will go up from 740 to 820 shillings a liter, diesel from 600 to 660 shillings a liter and kerosene from 570 to 630 shillings a liter. Dr. Adriko said that the price adjustment has been necessitated by increases in the rates of import duty on these products to enable the government to realize more revenue following the drop in earnings from coffee proceeds.

Construction Company Inaugurated With PRC

*EA:603222092 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1000 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Excerpt] A joint Uganda-Chinese construction company known as the East African Construction Company, (YASTA), has been inaugurated. The company will be

owned by the Uganda National Housing and Construction Corporation and (SEATCO) of China. It will be engaged in the construction of roads, houses, bridges, and hospitals, and production of building materials. The inauguration ceremony was presided over by the minister of lands, housing and urban development, Dr. Eric Adriko, who noted that the Uganda-Chinese economic relations are growing stronger every day, considering the upcoming Chinese construction of the Mandela Stadium near Kampala [words indistinct] now the formation of (YASTA). He said (YASTA) will go a long way in reducing external outflow of funds as dividends will be declared and payments made in local currency. Dr. Adriko hailed the good job done by the National Housing Corporation to house the urban population and urged the two companies to work hard as development of other towns will soon get under way. [passage omitted]

African Development Bank President Arrives 29 Mar

MB2903180092 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 29 Mar 92

[Text] South Africa will become a member of the African Development Bank soon. The only condition is that South Africa must first become a member of the Organization of African Unity. This was the message from the president of the African Development Bank, Mr. Babacar N'Diaye, who arrived at Jan Smuts Airport this morning on a 10-day visit. He was welcomed at the airport by the president of the Board of Governors of the Development Bank of South Africa, Dr. Owen Horwood. Mr. N'Diaye has been invited to South Africa by the government, the ANC [African National Congress] and the Development Bank of Southern Africa. The African Development Bank has 51 members in Africa and 25 in overseas countries. It is involved, among other things, with the financing of projects, technical assistance and structural economic changes.

Defense Minister Says Defense Force Above Politics

MB2703184592 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1500 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The minister of defense and of communication, Mr. Roelf Meyer, says the international code that a soldier is above politics is maintained by the South African Defense Force [SADF]. Speaking at a military parade in Zeerust, Mr. Meyer said that the honorable code of the officer corps as practised throughout the ages in Western civilization also applied to the SADF. He said it was important for any defense force to be apolitical. Mr. Meyer said again that the defense force had to remain efficient, to ensure that peaceful political change could continue unhindered.

Death Sentence Suspended Pending Bill of Rights

MB2703172992 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1553 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] Cape Town March 27 SAPA—The death sentence has been suspended in South Africa until negotiations on an interim bill of fundamental rights had been concluded, according to an announcement by the minister of justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, in a statement on Friday [27 March].

The government's present policy of retaining the death penalty was both morally and legally sound and gave proper effect to the duty of the state to safeguard the interests of its citizens.

It was the government's view that these safeguards should be included in a bill of fundamental rights.

In its interim report on group and individual rights of October 1991, the SA [South African] Law Commission proposed that the death penalty matter be depoliticised

and dealt with by a future constitutional court in accordance with legal criteria as might be laid down in a negotiated bill of rights.

"Settling the issue of the death penalty on the basis of a negotiated bill of fundamental rights is a valid option that should be properly considered," he said.

"The courts will therefore continue to apply the law as it stands and pronounce death sentences where this is appropriate. The state president will also continue to consider possible reprieves in those cases in which the appellate division confirms the death sentence, because it would be grossly unfair to keep prisoners who may benefit from a reprieve on death row.

"In this process, decisions may be taken in the most extreme cases under the present law not to commute sentences of death. However, these sentences will not be carried out pending the outcome of negotiations on an interim bill of fundamental rights.

"The government wishes to see a speedy settlement of the future constitutionality of this form of punishment and urges interested parties to join in the discussions..." Mr Coetsee said.

The government was not insensitive to the divergent views on the death penalty and as a result, far-reaching statutory reforms had been introduced.

Section 44 of Correctional Services Act Scrapped

MB2903124692 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 29 Mar 92 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Jail gag scrapped"]

[Text] The Government has taken another step to purge South Africa of restrictive laws.

At a briefing on Robben Island, Minister of Correctional Services Adriaan Vlok announced the imminent scrapping of the notorious Section 44 (1) of the Correctional Services Act—previously the Prisons Act.

The clause aroused heated controversy when it was introduced. It departed from normal legal practice by placing the onus on the media to prove they had taken reasonable steps to ascertain that any information they had published about prisons was true.

It also imposed stiff penalties, including the possibility of a prison sentence without the option of a fine. As a result, newspapers were loath to publish any information about prisons without getting clearance from the prison authorities—an effective form of censorship.

The clause was used to convict journalists on the Rand Daily Mail in a famous trial in the late 1960s, after it published a series of reports on prison conditions in defiance of the clause.

The controversial clause was initially sparked by a photograph in Drum magazine showing naked black male prisoners being searched for tobacco. The photograph was taken from a high-rise building overlooking the Johannesburg Fort.

Mr Vlok said he would have the offending clause repealed during the current parliamentary session. Earlier this year Parliament scrapped a similar clause, 27b of the Police Act, which put the onus of proof on the publisher of allegations about the police.

Both these Acts had placed severe restrictions on the freedom to report on police and prisons in South Africa.

Peter Soal, Democratic Party spokesman on the media, said that while he welcomed the latest announcement, there were sections of the Internal Security Act and the Newspaper Registration Act, among others, that needed to be repealed.

CP Warns Against 'Random Suspension of Laws'

*MB2803170992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1642 GMT 28 Mar 92*

[Text] Johannesburg March 28 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] has warned that the government's random suspension of laws, such as the death sentence, will undermine law and order.

"We condemn the government's one-sided action to suspend judges' decisions," CP justice spokesman, Advocate Chris de Jager, said in a statement on Saturday.

He was referring to Friday's announcement by minister of justice, Kobie Coetsee, that hangings would be suspended until negotiations on an interim bill of fundamental rights had been concluded.

NP's Transition Councils To Have Cabinet Status

*MB2903152292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1416 GMT 29 Mar 92*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town March 29 SAPA—The National Party's [NP] proposed transitional councils, first phase preparatory bodies for an elected interim government, would have the status and powers of a cabinet committee, the NP's chief Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] negotiator, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said on Sunday [29 March].

"They will be fully part of the executive," he said.

He was approached to clarify his party's proposals tabled at Codesa's Working Group Three which triggered a

storm of protest as being old-style apartheid consultative or advisory "toy telephones".

The councils—one to plan elections under a transitional constitution, one to plan new municipalities, one to determine regional boundaries and one to plan the control of finances—fall short of the African National Congress's demand for executive control over key aspects of the legislature and the administration, the running of elections and the public media.

The NP proposals essentially left the government and the tricameral Parliament in charge in the run-up to the first open elections, so failing to "level the playing fields".

Dr de Villiers on Sunday denied this.

"These councils will be given the powers needed to carry out their assignments. They will be fully part of the executive but they will not have any legislative powers of their own."

No executive had legislative powers besides those of Parliament, he said.

"These councils can be equated to cabinet committees. They will have the same powers, just as provincial executives are part of cabinet committees and are given specific commissions..."

Dr de Villiers said he was confident the misunderstandings and uncertainties which had produced incorrect interpretations of the proposals would be removed when next the working group met.

Government Submits Constituent Assembly Proposals

Rejects 'One Man, One Vote' Principle

*MB3003134892 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 30 Mar 92*

[Text] The government has submitted its proposals for a constitution-making body to Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Working Group Two. It rejects proposals that a constituent assembly be elected on the principle of one man, one vote. The government believes that negotiations on a constitution will be best served by representatives of all the political parties reaching consensus on decisions.

The government said in its proposals that it did not have a mandate to become involved in a constitution-making process that aimed simply to replace the negotiation process with majority rule. The government said in its proposals that it believed Codesa should agree on an interim government; that this government should be appointed in terms of the constitution agreed to by Codesa; and that the present government should enshrine this in legislation.

Other matters being discussed by Codesa today include the future of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation], and of the media in general. It is expected that a subcommittee will submit to the management committee its reports on the admission of the Zulu king and other traditional leaders. The date for Codesa II is expected to be announced today.

Closes 'Gap' With ANC

*MB3003140892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1348 GMT 30 Mar 92*

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg March 30 SAPA—The government on Monday [30 March] suggested it had closed the gap between itself and the ANC [African National Congress] on the issue of a constitution making body, agreeing with the organisation that such a body should be elected.

"It is clear that in accepting the principle that an elected body should be the constitution making body, we're closing the gap with other parties," said the government's Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] spokesman, Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Speaking at a press conference at the World Trade Centre near Johannesburg, he said both the ANC and the government proposals on a constitution making body moved away from election to such a body by a simple majority. Both parties qualified majority decision making.

The government's proposals, which were submitted to Codesa on Monday, suggested that an elected and bicameral transitional parliament be charged with the task of constitution making.

"The advantage of using the transitional parliament as a legislature and a constitution making body would simplify matters considerably," said Dr Viljoen.

He said, however, that the government was "not married" to an elected constitution making body.

It would have to be based on circumstances where violence and unrest were contained and free and fair elections were possible.

He reiterated that no progress could be made on the conclusion and implementation of agreements reached on transitional arrangements and a constitution-making body unless problems surrounding violence could be resolved.

Dr Viljoen said the government's proposals had been met with "considerable interest and considerable criticism" from other delegates to Codesa.

"A large diversity of questions and reservations were expressed."

He said although the government and the ANC had moved closer together on the issue of a constitution making body, major differences still existed. These

included the role the majority should take and the extent to which the regional system could be used as the basis of a second house of parliament.

Dr Viljoen emphasised that the implementation of an interim government was a matter of urgency. It should be "a matter of months rather than years" before implementation took place.

Commenting on the possibility of June 30 being the deadline for implementation of interim measures, he said that such time frames bedevilled rather than promoted the work of Codesa.

Implementation would depend on the speed with which progress took place which in turn depended on decision making by consensus.

It would also depend on the fulfilment by parties on agreements made on violence and the disbanding of private armies.

ANC Adopts 'Soft Approach'

*MB3003145492 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 30 Mar 92*

[Text] Constitutional Development Minister Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, who is also one of the government's delegates to Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Working Group Two, says the government's acceptance of the concept of an elected body to draw up the constitution is a step closer to the position of other parties within the working group. Dr. Viljoen says the government's proposals, handed in to the working group this morning, have elicited great interest as well as criticism.

In its proposals the government reaffirmed its rejection of a constituent assembly elected on a one man, one vote basis. The government has proposed that a constitutional negotiation forum be established by representatives of all the political parties, and that decisions be reached by consensus. Dr. Viljoen said it is possible that the establishment of an interim government could take place within the next few months.

In its reaction to the government's proposals, the African National Congress said it is unacceptable to set the ending of violence as a precondition for the election of a transitional government.

ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said it appears that the government wants to delay the negotiation process by setting preconditions. He said the ending of violence as a precondition for negotiation is unacceptable, as it would be difficult to say at a given stage whether violence had been brought to an end.

Our political news staff reports that the ANC has adopted a so-called soft approach today to the government's proposals for a constitution making body.

Mr. Macozoma expressed concern over certain elements of the proposals, including one that the constitution-making body would be composed of two councils. He said this could mean that so-called homelands would have a majority in one of the councils, and veto decisions of the lower house.

Daily Says NP-ANC Dealing 'Done in Private'

MB2903144792 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 29 Mar 92 p 18

[Report by John MacLennan: "Behind Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Doors the Contenders Concentrate on Consensus"]

[Text] The euphoria of Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa's] launch has all but evaporated as the parties get into the poker game of practical politics.

That's what it looks like, from the outside anyway, as the main contenders attempt to find agreement on issues which they claim are of fundamental importance.

But behind the conference doors, say Codesa sources, the talks are on schedule and the parties much closer to agreement than anyone first thought possible.

At the start all parties concentrated on bridging the gaps which separated them and did so with fair amount of success. Now they have to resolve the areas of dispute before they can move ahead.

The next major public accomplishment was to have been Codesa 2 when interim government arrangements were to have been announced. But some of the unfinished business which was left in abeyance to get the process running properly has already caused postponements. Now it is not expected until May.

Government insiders use terms like "critical" and "vital" when referring to the bottom line demands which the NP [National Party]—full of vinegar after the referendum rout—is now restating. The tough line reflects real concern, but indications are the NP has also embarked on a strategy to soften up the ANC [African National Congress].

It is Working Group One's task to create a climate for free political participation. This group is working on matters like the control of the security forces and means to end intimidation. Unless it succeeds the other groups are stalled.

The government this week proposed that a Codesa-designated transitional council oversees security forces. ANC sources have also indicated that the NP and the

organisation are agreed on multiparty control of both MK [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and the security forces.

Working Group Two and Three are still—according to government sources—a long way from completing their tasks. The first has to recommend general proposals which will be enshrined in the constitution and the manner in which this has to be done. All the same, there is a formidable list of political principles on which the parties are in agreement. It still has to find consensus on the way in which the constitution is to be written.

Working Group Three is concerned with the crunch issues of transitional arrangements and interim government. It will be the most difficult job facing Codesa.

The NP ran into initial rejection to its proposal that a series of transitional councils be appointed to advise on matters such as elections, regional government, local government and finance.

Since the initial rejection of the councils, agreement has been reached on a two phase approach to interim power sharing. The councils represent the first. They would be followed by a comprehensive system including an executive and other structures.

Dr. Zach de Beer, DP [Democratic Party] leader and a member of the Codesa management committee holds that the constitution could be completed by the end of next year and that the first one-man one-vote elections could be held in 1994. This is when the NP Parliamentary term expires.

Working Group Four deals with the future of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states. Transkei, Venda and Ciskei are all for reincorporation. The sole holdout is Bophuthatswana.

It is clear there will be no quick fix on the TBVC states. There are many vested interests and an enormous amount of detail has to be handled.

Working Group five has been assigned the job of setting up time frames as well as the implementation of Codesa decisions. As very little has been decided this taskforce is only now coming into the picture.

Codesa, which started in amity, is now changing. Dr. de Beer says: "In the past few weeks the going has become more difficult. There is a belief that a good deal of the real dealing is being done in private—particularly between the NP and the ANC. When there is a problem they tend to arrive with an agreed solution."

At the same time the referendum result stands to boost Codesa. Says Dr. de Beer: "There is a feeling that it should free us all up to accelerate the pace of negotiations."

Codesa To Seek Interim Government by Jun 30

*MB3003092592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0904 GMT 30 Mar 92*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 30 SAPA—Every attempt should be made to install an interim government by June 30, a Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] working group has said in a statement.

SAPA obtained a copy of the statement at Codesa on Monday.

It was issued by Working Group Five, which was set up to deal with time frames.

The statement also said every attempt should be made to hold Codesa Two on April 24 and 25.

Codesa's management committee is meeting on Monday at the World Trade Centre, outside Johannesburg, and will discuss the working group's proposals.

According to sources at Codesa on Monday, the management committee will finally decide on a date for Codesa Two.

There was uncertainty about Codesa Two last week after the government tabled its proposals on interim arrangements, which were shot down by most parties.

Senior African National Congress [ANC] member, Mr Thabo Mbeki, reiterated the ANC's position last night that it still wanted Codesa Two to be held towards the end of April.

Working Group Five's short statement said: "At the full plenary session of Working Group Five, March 23, it was agreed by general consensus that:

- "Every attempt should be made to hold Codesa Two on April 24 and 25, 1992;
- "However, certain key issues should first be addressed by the other working groups, and substantive proposals on these key issues should be made by the other working groups by April 14;
- "Should these substantive proposals be accepted by Codesa Two, every attempt should be made to install an interim government by June 30, 1992."

CP Meeting Rejects Codesa, Reaffirms Treurnicht

*MB2803171792 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 28 Mar 92*

[Text] The Conservative Party's [CP] Chief Executive Committee has expressed again its opposition to taking part in negotiations at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and has reaffirmed its confidence in the leadership of Dr. Andries Treurnicht. The special meeting in Pretoria, which lasted for about four hours, follows six days of speculation on division within the CP on the question of

negotiations. Speaking at a news conference after the meeting Dr. Treurnicht said Codesa had been rejected unanimously. Referring to the referendum result he said the Chief Executive Committee had decided to continue with its present policy and that a national conference was planned to consolidate support.

ANC's Mandela Hails de Klerk on Negotiations

*MB2803072192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2335 GMT 27 Mar 92*

[Text] Port Elizabeth March 27 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela complimented President F W de Klerk on Friday for making it possible for political parties to embark on negotiations.

"I congratulate De Klerk. He is a courageous man, being a white Afrikaner, to abandon apartheid and embrace democratic values," Mr Mandela said at the ANC offices in Port Elizabeth.

He said President De Klerk was finding it difficult to change his white supporters after 40 years of apartheid.

"We have the same problem in the ANC and face serious criticism for changing our policy directions."

It was difficult to make young ANC members understand a need for change after they had been "produced by the organisation and told to make the country ungovernable".

Questions COSATU's Rights, Sanctions

*MB2803091392 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 0530 GMT 28 Mar 92*

[Text] Addressing a news conference after a closed meeting with the Midland Chamber of Industries, Mr. Mandela questioned COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] reservations about becoming involved in the political arena. He said black workers could never resolve problems on the factory floor without first winning political rights.

[Begin Mandela recording in English] In this country, white trade unions enjoy better rights simply because they are voters, and the governing authorities are careful not to offend them, because these are part of the people who can put them in power, who can overthrow them. And why should there be any reservation when COSATU is linking itself with those organizations that fight for political rights? [end recording]

Mr. Mandela again stressed that the ANC [African National Congress] would not review its stance on sanctions before an interim government was in place. He urged business to join in the demand for the immediate installation of an interim authority.

[Begin Mandela recording in English, in progress] ...equally, immediate debate, to the review of all sanctions with the exception of the arms and oil embargoes, it will also enable South Africa to return to the United Nations and other world bodies, and it will also mean that all our sporting organizations will now be able to be normalized, and to participate in world sport. [end recording]

Ciskei, Transkei Chiefs Demand Codesa Seats

*MB2803175892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1715 GMT 28 Mar 92*

[Text] Bisho March 28 SAPA—In a further move by tribal chiefs to have political representation at the highest level nationally, Ciskei and Transkei traditional leaders on Saturday [28 March] issued an urgent call that they be represented at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

"It is absolutely necessary that traditional leaders be represented at Codesa," said a historic statement after chiefs from the two homelands met in Bisho, in the Ciskei, on Saturday.

"It is inconceivable that Codesa can decide on the land, subjects and rights of traditional leaders without involving them," they added.

The statement said firstly all kings and paramount chiefs must be given a "place of honour" at Codesa, and secondly, delegations of traditional leaders should be selected according to provinces.

Each province should be represented by one delegation of traditional leaders.

QwaQwa Chief Minister Urges Foreign Investments

*MB2903140692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0912 GMT 29 Mar 92*

[Text] Bloemfontein Mar 29 SAPA—Without strong economic growth and welfare the negotiated political and constitutional settlement that may be reached at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] will be based on quicksand, says QwaQwa Chief Minister Dr T. K. Mopeli.

The leader of the Dikwankwetla [meaning unknown] Party was speaking at a party rally in Bloemfontein on Sunday. He hoped that essential foreign investment and development capital would soon be available to South Africa.

Dr Mopeli said the policy of apartheid had always been a "will-o-the-wisp", chased by people who flatly refused to recognise that South Africa was the fatherland of all its inhabitants.

The Boere- or Volkstaat [people's state] pleaded by certain groups today was a worse will-o-the-wisp, and the moment of truth had now arrived.

Dr Mopeli said participation in Codesa was the only viable way in which a constitution could be negotiated that would at least try to satisfy all the citizens of South Africa, including minority groups.

Constitutionalism should be championed, as well as constitutional government in which mechanisms were in-built to prevent government becoming too absolute and to curb an abuse of power by the government.

Dr Mopeli said that the fact that South Africa had started late in the race for a democratic dispensation along the path of constitutionalism should enable it to forge ahead without repeating the mistakes of other countries.

Hence, the preference for a system of government with power divided—not necessarily splintered—and devolved to a range of regional or local institutions, with strong emphasis laid on non-racialism, democracy, accountability and development.

Dr Mopeli said his party strongly believed that if the people did not remain sovereign in any future political and constitutional dispensation, the government of the day would come to naught.

They were strongly of the view that the transitional or interim government presently being designed for South Africa would not see the light of day unless it recognised the sovereignty of the people to have the final say in matters that intimately affected them.

"We must strenuously work for a system in which people should have their local spirit and initiative encouraged rather than enervated.

"At Codesa we must work strenuously for a dispensation in which leaders will remain accountable to the people and affordable services will be available to all", said Dr Mopeli.

COSATU's Gomomo on Achieving Labor's Demands

*MB2803134692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1334 GMT 28 Mar 92*

[Text] Johannesburg March 28 SAPA—COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] President John Gomomo on Saturday [28 March] called for worker participation in the restructuring of the economy and urged increased pressure on authorities to back demands for interim government and a constituent assembly.

"If we allow the unilateral implementation of the present government's programme, it is highly likely that we will face an economic wasteland by the time a democratic government is elected," Mr Gomomo told the union's Economic Policy Conference in Johannesburg on Friday.

"I must caution that an interim government and a constituent assembly is not a fait accompli. We still have

to apply pressure to achieve these demands. Then organised labour should set up the pace," he said.

With regard to the National Manpower Commission, Mr Gomomo said business leaders could not take decisions unilaterally without the participation of workers.

"There needs to be an understanding within the business community that they cannot take decisions on their own. We require consultation and joint decision-making by all interested parties in the economic sphere," he said.

COSATU Economic Policy Conference Declaration

*MB3003114992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1116 GMT 30 Mar 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU: "COSATU Economic Policy Conference 27-29 March 1992—Declaration"]

[Text] 1. This conference noting that the present minority regime:

1.1. Is determined to impose white domination both politically and economically.

1.2. Has secretly embarked on an intensive restructuring programme to entrench the white stranglehold on the wealth of our country.

1.3. Is attempting to resist the demand for a sovereign interim government and democratically elected constituent assembly.

1.4. Is illegitimate—even the present regime accepts the fact that it is unrepresentative and that we are in a transition phase.

2. Further noting that the regime's programme is:

2.1. Aimed at sabotaging a future democratic government's ability to meet the basic needs of the majority.

2.2. Plunging millions of our people into hunger and starvation as costs of food, clothing, education and health spiral out of control.

2.3. Leading to retrenchments of thousands of workers.

3. Declare:

3.1. We want freedom now.

We therefore resolve:

3.1.1. To remain resolute in our demand that by mid-year an interim government should be set up and there should be an agreement that elections for a constituent assembly will be held by the end of the year.

3.1.2. To mobilise on a scale unseen before to ensure a landslide victory in the elections for democratic forces.

3.2. We want food and jobs now.

We therefore resolve:

3.2.1. To embark on a sustained campaign to prevent hunger, starvation and famine. In particular we will

campaign for a reduction of basic food prices including the removal of VAT [value-added tax].

3.2.2. At national and affiliate level to campaign intensively to defend and create jobs. In particular we intend to begin urgent negotiations on a public works programme.

3.3. We want negotiations now.

We therefore resolve:

3.3.1. To intensify our efforts to establish a national economic negotiating forum with the participation of all key players including the government.

3.3.2. To actively involve and engage ourselves in regional socio-economic development forums to ensure that these forums:

—provide jobs, housing, health and other basic needs
—build dynamic regional economies which are integrated into a national growth path.

3.3.3. To intensify our campaign for centralised bargaining in all sectors of the economy.

4. We want worker rights for all.

We therefore resolve to intensify our campaign for:

4.1.1. Basic rights for farm, domestic, public and ban-tustan workers.

4.1.2. The right to strike for all workers.

4.1.3. Worker rights in a new constitution.

Accordingly we call on our members and the community at large to discuss and prepare for a programme of mass action to remove the final obstacles to political and economic freedom.

Conference Policy Positions

*MB3003115692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1128 GMT 30 Mar 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the Congress of South African Trade Unions: "Policy Positions Arising out of Economic Policy Conference 27-29 March 1992"]

(Text) A. Job Creation

In order to deal with the unemployment crisis, decisive strategic interventions are necessary to create jobs.

These include:

—Investment in sustainable jobs in a growing economy (long term).
—Review government contracts and promote labour intensive methods.
—Start a public works scheme for mass employment and the creating of useful assets.
—A special programme of public works for unemployed youth

B. Public Works Programmes

COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] supports the following principles to guide public works programmes:

1. COSATU must develop proposals for public works schemes that are based on the needs of the community.
2. There must be no displacement of workers in existing jobs because of the public works schemes.
3. Wages relating to public works schemes needs to be negotiated by COSATU.
4. Funding for the projects should come partly from the state and partly from a special tax on businesses.
5. Selection criteria for the schemes should be simple, but fair.
6. Training must be an essential component of the public works schemes.
7. Planning and research are needed now if the public works schemes are to be implemented speedily and effectively in the future.
8. The unions must be represented on the structures that govern the schemes.

C. Trade and Tariffs

1. Tariff policy be part of a wider industrial, trade and transport policy.
2. It must encourage job creation.
3. It must discourage exploitation of workers in other parts of the world.
4. It must help to make local producers more efficient.
5. It must offer some variety of goods to consumers.
6. It must be negotiated with the trade union movement.
7. South Africa should not become a signatory to the general agreement on trade and tariffs without proper consultation with COSATU.

D. Second Hand Clothing

We should campaign for:

1. Limits to the amount of second hand clothing coming to South Africa related to the needs of the poor.
2. An end to the selling of such clothing—it should be given away free because a lot of it is obtained free from charity groups overseas.
3. Unions control over the importation and distribution of such second hand clothing.

DP Protests VAT on Zero-Rated Foodstuffs

*MB2903141892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1329 GMT 29 Mar 92*

[Text] Johannesburg March 29 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] has joined the protest against the government's plans to impose Value Added Tax (VAT) from April 1 on foodstuffs currently zero-rated.

In a statement on Sunday, DP finance spokesman Ken Andrew said the imposition of additional tax on food at this stage would be inhumane and politically provocative.

"We (the DP) called on the minister of finance earlier this year to postpone the budget to enable consultations to take place and greater consensus to be reached. He declined to do so.

"I now appeal to the minister to abandon his plans to charge VAT on additional foodstuffs. It make no economic, social or political sense to institute VAT on foodstuffs previously zero-rated," he said.

Iscor Dismisses More Striking Durnacol Miners

*MB3003104892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1028 GMT 30 Mar 92*

[Text] Durban Mar 30 SAPA—Iscor [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] has dismissed another 180 workers who embarked on an illegal underground strike at Durnacol coal mine in northern Natal on Monday morning, according to mine manager Mr Doug Taylor.

Mr Taylor said the workers had been fired on the grounds that their strike was illegal and contrary to a supreme court interdict issued on Saturday [28 March] which ordered workers to comply with their service contracts and to act within the provisions of the Labour Relations Act.

South African Press Review for 30 Mar

MB3003113892

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

Repeal of Section of Prisons Act 'Very Welcome'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 29 March in its page 20 editorial says: "The Government's announcement that it will soon repeal that section of the Prisons Act which, in effect, prevents the media—on pain of prohibitive penalties—from publishing 'any false information...or without taking reasonable steps to verify such information' is very welcome news." "The trouble with the Act as it stands is that it puts the onus on the media to prove that they took reasonable steps to verify their information—even though what constitutes 'reasonable steps' has never been defined and is, at the least, very vague and open to wide interpretation. The only

conclusion is that the law was designed to hide from public view the truth about our prisons and to protect the authorities." "There is still some way to go yet, but South Africa is finally on the correct path."

SUNDAY TIMES

Mass Action, Strikes 'Test of Strength'—"It is necessary to reiterate that the past two years have seen undreamed-of progress in the search for a peaceful resolution of this country's deep-seated problems," states a page 24 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 29 March. The Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa, "has gone well, the referendum was a triumph of good sense and generosity, and the negotiations are proceeding as well as anybody had a right to expect. But we have not reached the critical point where power passes from the hands of the National Party to other hands. Until then, we must expect the ANC [African National Congress] and, in particular, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] to do everything in their power to keep the pot boiling." "In fact, a test of strength lies ahead. Sooner or later, on one pretext or another, there will be strikes, marches, demonstrations, stayaways and other manifestations of mass action. Sensible people will pray for peace, hope for a burgeoning prosperity—and prepare for a general strike."

THE STAR

Politicians Contribute To War—"The National Peace Accord is manifestly not working, and that means people are still dying in the name of politics in South Africa," notes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 30 March. "Not only are the politicians not making peace—they are, by omission and commission, contributing to the war. Chief Buthelezi, Mr Mandela and President De Klerk all stand accused of placing

short-term politicking above the cause of immediate peace." "No wonder National Peace Committee chairman John Hall and his subordinates are beginning to sound despondent."

BUSINESS DAY

DP Urged Not To Join With NP, ANC—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 30 March in a page 14 editorial says the National Party "is still struggling to come to terms with the full consequences of its new direction. It continues to seek a constitution which will ensure it does not lose a firm grip on power whatever the electorate may say, and remains partial to segregated education. Such attitudes and policies do not measure up to the standards of western democracy for which the DP [Democratic Party] and its predecessors have stood." Regarding the ANC, "many of its adherents remain supporters of a discredited economic system or are instinctively authoritarian in outlook." "To those DP MPs contemplating a jump to the right or left, we say go if all you seek is a sheltered position in a major party. But if you want to defend and advance political liberalism and the decent South Africa for which the DP stands, the prospects for doing so from within the DP have never been better."

SOWETAN

Abolished Law on Media Coverage of Prisons Welcome—"The Government's announcement that restrictive measures on media coverage of prisons will be scrapped this year is to be welcomed," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 30 March. "An unfettered Press now has an important role to play to ensure that South Africa's prisons are reformed in line with attempts to create a more humane society."

Mozambique**Chissano Receives PRC Delegation 27 Mar***MB2803055092 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 27 Mar 92*

[Text] In Maputo today, Joaquim Chissano, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, granted an audience to the CPC delegation currently visiting Mozambique. On the occasion Chairman Chissano said that the visit serves to strengthen relations between the Republic of Mozambique and the PRC, as well as the existing friendship between Frelimo and the CPC. He said he hoped the visit would create conditions for a new development in the existing relations between the two parties and countries.

On the occasion, Chairman Chissano also spoke of the country's current situation, particularly the war, and the ongoing efforts to attain peace. He hailed the role played by the international community in its efforts to attain peace in the country.

For his part, Liu Zhengwei [name as heard], the head of the visiting delegation, described the visit as positive, and underlined that his country is interested in assisting Mozambique with a view to overcoming the various problems the country is facing.

The PRC delegation, which has been in the country for about a week, is scheduled to end its visit tomorrow. Alberto Sithole, Frelimo's Central Committee secretary for external relations and the PRC ambassador accredited in Maputo also attended today's meeting.

Chissano Accuses Renamo of Delaying Peace Talks*MB2903193092 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 29 Mar 92*

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has accused Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] of delaying the Rome talks for disagreeing with two points on Mozambique's Constitution. The president was speaking in Maputo today at a ceremony to deliver a statutes certificate to Mozambique's Church of the 12.

He said it was difficult to understand the imposition by Renamo of an ideology of using the force of guns. President Chissano said it was time for the government and Renamo to discuss issues related to a cease-fire and not to politics, because, as he put it, the Mozambican people are fed up of the war.

The Mozambican Church of the 12 was launched in the country 30 years ago, but it's only now that it's recognized by the government.

Assembly Discusses, Approves Draft Education Bill*MB2803120792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Mar 92*

[Report by Emilio Manhique]

[Excerpts] At long last, the Assembly of Republic today approved the draft law changing the national education system. It was approved by a vote of 155 to nothing, with no abstentions. The draft law had been submitted for discussion on the second day of the proceedings. It underwent some changes, and the members of the Council of Ministers as well as of the Assembly of the Republic Social Affairs Commission drew up a report bringing the various proposals together.

What is new about this draft law? It has been stripped of the ideological burden that the previous legislation carried. It says that the state will allow the participation of community, cooperative, entrepreneurial, and private entities in the education system, within the framework of the law.

It states that six-year-old Mozambican children will be registered for first grade. Children have been registered at seven up to now. [passage omitted]

A consultative and advisory body is to be created to deal with higher education issues. It will be called the Council of Rectors, and it will be chaired by the minister of education. Other full members include officials in charge of institutions of higher education, as well as other officials under the terms of relevant legislation. [passage omitted]

Official Discusses Drought in Manica and Gaza*MB2703155392 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 27 Mar 92*

[Report on interview with Oldemiro Baloi, deputy cooperation minister and head of the National Emergency Commission, by reporter Iain Christie on the "Outlook Africa" program; place, date not given—recorded]

[Text] Mozambique is suffering from the most serious drought since the 1920's. Deputy Cooperation Minister Oldemiro Baloi, who heads the government's National Emergency Commission, has just returned to Maputo from two of the worst hit provinces—Manica and Gaza. Mr. Baloi was accompanied by Radio Maputo's Iain Christie who interviewed him at the end of his tour.

[Begin recording] [Christie] What is your overall impressions of the situation in the drought zone after this week's visit?

[Baloi] The drought situation is most serious than we had imagined before we left to this trip to Manica and Gaza. Looking to those thousands of people around the towns and localities and hearing from them that they didn't have almost nothing and they don't have water to

drink, or if they do it is for a very short term. I ask myself: Where are we going with this situation? I was shocked with what I have seen. I think even that at the end of last year, we never faced such an acute situation, such a serious situation, even taken into account the drought of 1983, and 1987, I think.

Talking about Manica for instance, we saw there were thousands of people, displaced people, and we talked to them, we talked to the authorities and we heard about all the problems they are facing, not only the problems of drought, but as well as the institutional functioning. Then I asked myself: Well, we have all those problems. This one of drought is but conjunctural. [sentence as heard] We have another basic problem in terms of organization. So, how will we handle this and here I gave an answer. The enthusiasm and the responsibility of people, of the local authorities is simply impressive. The willingness of people to find solutions is as well impressive, but the challenge is almost impossible to win.

To see several rivers simply dry, that quantity of sand in the rivers where before there was water, it is simply sad. People who have to find water have to dig one meter and half and maybe even two meters and if they pump water, they have to wait until they can get much more. Even when we went to Mabalane, we saw those irrigated crops. But I think it is too little for all those people, and in Chokwe which is in Gaza Province which is to be called the main supplier in terms of cereals for almost over the country or at least for the southern part of the country, well, driving kilometers and kilometers and seeing those hectares simply dry, and seeing people even taking decisions which just showed their desperation.

[Christie] You mean putting that salinated water on the crops.

[Baloi] On the crops. Even seeing that who did that previously was lost, the crops. [sentence as heard] This shows that really people are in a very, very bad situation. We have been asked for support, but I think that any kind of support which is supposed to be given must follow the guidelines, the suggestions we have got from the population.

In general, I would say that if we can generalize what we have seen for the rest of the country or for the rest of the affected places, which is all the country in southern parts of Zambezi River, I frankly don't know how we will handle this. Even so, we are trying to send specific missions to collect more accurate data, but what we have seen I would say simply it's the most serious drought I have ever seen in my life.

[Christie] What are the possibilities of using food surpluses in the north of the country to help the south?

[Baloi] It will depend a lot, first, on the quantities available of those surpluses. Secondly, on the network transport which, as you know, depends [words indistinct] in terms of the fleet themselves but as well as on the security situation, and the status of the roads. So,

those are three factors very seldom we are going to send directions. So, only after an assessment we will be able to answer that question.

[Christie] There is drought also in the countries neighboring Mozambique. Mozambique has railways which serve some of these countries. So, what are the implications in a regional context of such a serious drought in Mozambique?

[Baloi] Well, I think that this drought situation has in fact several implications. First, is the one you mention, well, we play a key role in delivering goods from abroad to the hinterland countries, and our transport network, railways mainly, are facing a lot of difficulties, mostly the stealing of goods and so on. Even in terms of efficiency, we have a lot of work to do. This heavy responsibility has to be faced with the responsibility that we face. I mean, we can't turn our backs on this situation we are facing as well as our neighbors in neighboring countries. The second implication is that we used to import food, mainly cereals from our neighboring countries, at least from two of them—Zimbabwe and South Africa—and with this situation in the region they are going to import as well. So, it means that we lost a source of supply near door. So, we will to import from abroad, increasing the costs of transport, at least for donors. On the other hand, these countries will be competing with Mozambique in terms of getting supplies, in terms of imports, and this also a matter of concern, a conjugated factor against the situation we have been facing in Mozambique for years. [end recording]

Renamo's President Holds News Conference 27 Mar

Part One of News Conference

MB2803201292 (Clandestine) *Voz da Renamo*
in Portuguese 1522 GMT 28 Mar 92

[First of two installments of news conference by Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance, on 27 March; place not given—recorded]

[Text] People who do not want to hear about the revision of the Constitution are not acting in good faith toward the Mozambican people. What is the [words indistinct] if a foreigner, be it American, Briton, German, Japanese, Italian or Portuguese. What is the matter then? The democracy that we want is not for the Americans, the Japanese or Germans. It is for the people of Mozambique who have suffered centuries of (?colonial domination), and the imposition of a Marxist system.

Honorable journalists, you [words indistinct] there are several reasons for our stand. We have been signing several protocols [words indistinct] it would be tragic to the process of democratization. In Protocol No. 1 we stated that the government would not apply laws or adopt measures which could contravene the protocols signed in Rome. For its part, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] agreed that after the signing of the

cease-fire, it would abandon the armed struggle, and concentrate on a political struggle in Mozambique.

When Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] says that it will not apply laws which contravene the protocols it is recognizing that the Constitution has laws which may contravene the protocols. We know that there are more than 30 articles of the Constitution which would jeopardize the effectiveness of the protocols if they are not suspended. That is why we want to ask our Frelimo brothers to be flexible and accept Renamo's (?legitimacy) to indicate the articles which could jeopardize the effectiveness of the protocols. [Words indistinct] we do not want to draft (?a new Constitution). We only want to indicate to Frelimo the articles which could jeopardize and neutralize the protocols. This is the (?essence of democracy) [words indistinct]. Why are they refusing to suspend the articles of the Constitution, which are of an undemocratic nature? That is (?a contradiction).

It does not make sense that a [words indistinct] Renamo should not indicate the articles which could jeopardize the protocols. Moreover, we want an accord [words indistinct] should be supported internationally. The assembly to be elected in the future should as a matter of priority ratify the current Constitution and [words indistinct].

I would like to ask what President Chissano would do if he were Mr. de Klerk in South Africa where Mandela is demanding that a Constitution should be drafted before elections are held? Renamo is not demanding the drafting of a Constitution, but merely calling for the suspension of articles which could render the protocols ineffective. Once the protocols are ineffective, then there will be no peace. Could it be that the Frelimo government is getting ready to resume the war once a cease-fire is signed? [Words indistinct] is not against Renamo because the latter represents the interests of 15 million.

Honorable journalists, I know that President Chissano wants to leave his party and contest the presidential elections as an independent candidate. This, brothers, is the recognition that his party will never win the elections because he knows what Frelimo has done in the past 17 years [words indistinct] Renamo has opened the doors. Renamo's position is clear cut. Frelimo is (?confused).

So, we would like to clarify the situation. At the next round of talks, we want to discuss aspects of the Constitution [words indistinct] thereafter, we will discuss military matters aimed at forming a single national Army. Mozambique does not have an Army, but a party in arms. All majors and generals in the Frelimo army are party members. That is why there is (?confusion) and massacres. That is why soldiers of the Frelimo army kill those who are against the party. Those soldiers are not members of a national Army. They are not defending Mozambique's interests, but the interests of the party. They are part and parcel of the party. Any civilian who is against Frelimo is against a Frelimo soldier. Equipped with bazookas, mortars, and pistols, the immediate reaction of those soldiers is to kill civilians.

So, Renamo wants to end that state of affairs in Mozambique. We want a multiparty system with a neutral Army which does not owe allegiance to any party. We want a disciplined and professional Army, an Army which will have a (?salary), have uniforms, and use [words indistinct] in the service of the nation, and not to serve the interests of a party. Renamo's goals are clear cut.

If everything goes according to plan, in April [words indistinct] we could sign a cease-fire. I hope that the honorable journalists will understand our position.

There is another issue which I would like to tackle. A number of accusations have been leveled at Renamo. We have been accused of using chemical weapons against the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] in the Macaene region of Maputo Province a month ago. That is not true. Renamo has no chemical weapons, and we wish to prove it because the accusations have been heard all over the world. There are countries which side with Frelimo and which believe that Renamo has been supplied with that sort of weapons, and that we used it against Frelimo forces.

I, as a leader and president of Renamo, and as a Mozambican feel responsible for [words indistinct] because we do not use chemical weapons. I want an international commission to be established before the upcoming round of talks. That commission should either include U.S. or British, German, Portuguese, French, and Italian experts who should investigate Frelimo's allegations. We have been accused, and when someone is accused he has the right to defend himself. So, as part of our defense, we are officially stating at this news conference that Frelimo should accept that experts may come to Mozambique to investigate the use of chemical weapons [words indistinct] (?and hear) those who have been taken to the hospital and have reportedly vomited blood because they were attacked with chemical weapons. We want this to happen before the next round of talks. That is our proposal, and we want President Chissano to take a stand. We cannot remain indifferent when a government accuses us and the whole world is (?siding with Frelimo). We want to officially react to Frelimo's accusations.

Now, I would like to deal with the latest events in Mozambique. A lot has been said about massacres. We have also heard that there is corruption within Frelimo. According to the attorney general and public prosecutor, war has been declared on corruption in Mozambique.

It is very interesting to hear this question of corruption after 17 years of independence, 17 years of corruption. If my memory serves me right, the Voice of Renamo has exposed corruption in Mozambique and that corruption is rampant at the highest echelons of the regime. Members of the regime have embezzled millions of dollars while people are dying in cities and [words indistinct] while ministers, directors, commanders have amassed

fortunes. Commanders are involved in the sale of weapons as is the case of General Domingos Fondo. So far, he has not been detained. That is corruption.

In fact we are surprised that it has taken such a long time for the attorney general and public prosecutor to declare war on corruption. This is a ploy. Whereas Renamo has exposed corruption, the regime now decided to wash its hands. Nobody can believe in Frelimo because corruption is rampant at the highest level. Had this not been the case, we would see people being detained, including the number one. I would not like to hear the attorney general and public prosecutor order the detention of a commander in Nampula or Maputo, or a director in Marromeu or Chicualacuala. Instead, I would like to hear that a cabinet minister has been jailed for embezzling \$14 or \$15 million. That would make the whole issue look serious. Whereas no detentions have been reported, we can only assume that the regime is [words indistinct] what Renamo has been saying all along.

Honorable journalists, I would like to discuss a very important issue. Renamo is not involved in the massacre of civilians. There is no reason for us to do that. We respect the people. The fact that we have been in the bush for 15 years, and have defeated Zimbabweans, Tanzanians, Malawians, Cubans, Russians, and all other foreign troops, as well as the Frelimo army, means that we have the support of the people. That means that there are good relations between the people and Renamo. We are not involved in operations against civilians.

There is one thing, however, that Frelimo must acknowledge, and that I as a leader would like to clarify. People die whenever there is a war in any part of the world. Often, innocent people are caught in crossfire. When Frelimo attacks Renamo, one or two civilians could well be killed by Frelimo or Renamo bullets. This happens all over the world, hence the need to have dialogue instead of war.

Why do I say that? I am not saying that ever since the start of this war no Renamo bullet has killed a civilian. It is obvious that a Renamo element has killed a civilian caught in an exchange of fire with Frelimo element, and vice-versa. That is to say that innocent people are caught in a crossfire. I am in a position, however, to state that Renamo has never planned any operation designed to kill civilians.

Furthermore, Frelimo is the one that has created groups operating in the outlying areas of the cities of Maputo, Beira, Inhambane, and even in Nampula. Many diplomats have told me so. It is not me, but foreigners who have spoken to me about (these incidents). In Maputo in broad daylight, FPLM soldiers wearing Frelimo uniforms, have fired bazookas from vehicles. This has happened in Maputo's Liberdade, Machava, and Matola Wards. Frelimo units saw these incidents taking place from a 5-meter distance. Why has Frelimo not caught a Renamo member or shot one of our soldiers if our forces

were in fact involved in such incidents? Why has Frelimo not reacted to attacks taking place between 5 and 500 meters from Frelimo barracks? Frelimo does not even ask what is taking place. Usually, the residents report to Frelimo an hour later, only to be asked whether the armed bandits had attacked them and plundered their property.

Well, everybody is aware of those maneuvers. It is not the first time that such incidents have taken place. Even when it fought Frelimo in Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces, the Portuguese Army used to launch operations code named Mandioca [Manioc], leaving leaflets depicting Samora Machel. The aim was to convince the local residents to abandon Frelimo. [break in transmission]

The Portuguese Army created groups which killed civilians in Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces under the guise of Frelimo, the aim being to force the residents to abandon Frelimo.

Next door in Rhodesia, Ian Smith did the same. They had the Selous Scouts based in Bindura. They committed many atrocities on behalf of Robert Mugabe's ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] guerrillas. Robert Mugabe himself, who is now promoting terrorism in Mozambique, was also accused by the Rhodesians of having committed atrocities. The Rhodesians used to attack civilians. They used to enter an area with unkempt hair, barefoot, leaving leaflets behind. Often, the people believed that Mugabe's men had been responsible for the atrocities. Mugabe knows it, and we could tell him that the Rhodesians did the same thing that Frelimo is now doing in Mozambique. Those fighting this type of war have done the same thing, particularly when they feel that they will lose the war.

I would like to explain the reason why Frelimo has created those military groups. It is very simple. Whereas Renamo has defeated all of the various armies, and because we are negotiating, Frelimo had to turn to a last resort weapon against Renamo to try and destroy us. It is the weapon of massacres. When a massacre is committed against those who support us, there will be civilians who were unaware of Frelimo's maneuvers and believe that in fact Renamo is responsible for the situation. So, such civilians could well withdraw his support from Renamo. That is the main goal of Frelimo's massacres. Frelimo's aim is to force the civilian population to withdraw their total support from Renamo.

Fortunately, however, the Mozambican people from Rovuma River to the Maputo River know that those actions are not launched by Renamo forces, but by FPLM units. There was the case of a major who was caught in Maputo some four weeks ago. He stated that he had received weapons from Frelimo's General Staff. He said that he had more than five groups launching attacks in the outlying areas of the city of Maputo. Frelimo tried to hide this report, and correspondents based in Maputo reported almost nothing. One must bear in mind that

those correspondents are in Maputo to convey Frelimo's propaganda, whether they report for the Voice of America, the BBC, Radio France International or any news agency.

If a foreign correspondent could spend between two and six months in Maputo, they (would have problems) with the Frelimo government because they are expected to report only Frelimo propaganda. If a correspondent reports differently from Frelimo's propaganda, he would be given 24 hours to leave the country.

So, brothers, there is a major disinformation campaign going on around the world. Many agencies continue to disseminate Frelimo's propaganda reported by its correspondents in Maputo. The correspondents are not free to report the facts. The correspondents have to earn their daily income and say what Frelimo wants.

The world, however, is being misinformed. Important countries like the United States, Great Britain, France, the FRG, Portugal, and others, which stand for a free press and the right of journalists to report what they see, are the very countries which receive propaganda material. Those countries have never criticized the Frelimo regime. As you can see, there is no justice in this world.

Those countries believe that Renamo consists of bandits because correspondents report what Frelimo wants. Those countries have their own intelligence services and ambassadors who know that the situation is being misrepresented. They, however, report all these lies to their countries with the sole purpose of negating freedom, democracy, and human rights to the Mozambican people. That is the situation.

I am not worried because I believe that we will win the elections. We are not killing the people. The people will be able to tell who has been killing the civilians.

There is another very important issue. Of late, there has been much talk about the possibility of a cease-fire in Mozambique before the next round of talks. The Mozambique Liberation Front (says) that many countries have accepted that position. Frelimo itself is bent on the idea of a cease-fire so that the Rome talks may continue without war in Mozambique.

This is a [words indistinct] position. We do not want war, but we [words indistinct] here. The Mozambique National Resistance and Frelimo delegations have delegations in Rome. The two delegations have been negotiating for two years. The delegations are at the ministerial level—namely, Transportation and Communications Minister Guebuza and Organization Department Chief Raul Domingos.

Now, if people believe that it is necessary that we cease fire in order to permit progress at the Rome negotiations, [words indistinct] I am very pleased with this Frelimo proposal.

My counterproposal, however, is as follows. In order to have progress at the Rome talks, I would like to propose that

President Chissano and I, Afonso Dhlakama, should travel to Rome at the next round of talks so that the two of us will negotiate peace face to face. It would be the two leaders, instead of Guebuza and Raul. It will be Dhlakama and Chissano, (meeting) face to face to negotiate. Furthermore, I would also like to propose that a cease-fire should be declared in a matter of weeks rather than two or three months. We could cease fire within four weeks. We could agree on a cease-fire, and then we could continue to negotiate with a cease-fire in place.

Here at home there are 150 humanitarian organizations which have only been working on the side of Frelimo. Those organizations would be officially allowed to operate in all areas of the country.

Part Two of News Conference

MB2903190992 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo
in Portuguese 1522 GMT 29 Mar 92

[Second of two installments of news conference by Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance, on 27 March; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Dhlakama] There is war in the country because of the Constitution. When the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] agreed to talk, it was like telling the whole world that there was war in Mozambique because the Constitution did not correspond to (the aspirations of Mozambicans). Frelimo is not willing to negotiate the Constitution, but if Frelimo wants democracy it must agree to negotiate constitutional matters.

In fact, Frelimo has already asked Dhlakama to go to Maputo. I refuse to go to Maputo because Frelimo does not wish to give me constitutional guarantees by suspending all those articles which empower Chissano to kill whomever he wishes, to declare a state of emergency, and grant Mozambican nationality to a Zimbabwean, a Tanzanian, or a Briton. This only serves to hinder the democratization of Mozambique. So, if President Chissano refuses to review the Constitution [words indistinct] because that is the nature of the talks. Africa as whole is accepting democracy, and President Chissano must agree to review the Constitution at the next round of talks.

[Unidentified Reporter] A journalist wanted to know about the question of refugees, to which President Dhlakama said: [sentence as heard]

[Dhlakama] Well, that is somewhat difficult because so far we have been talking about the Constitution while Frelimo refuses to (discuss this issue). What guarantees could be given to President Dhlakama or to every Renamo member? We all know that there is a joint commission in Maputo. We have never held talks in Maputo, though this could happen if Frelimo was a reasonable regime, guided by a reconciliatory spirit, and which put hatred and the past aside. It would be pleasant

for us to hold talks in Maputo, in Gorongosa, or on any road or bridge. For instance, we could meet on the bridge over the Pungoe River or Sabi River, or even on a mountain provided that conditions existed for an aircraft to land. The problem is that the Frelimo regime cannot provide (?guarantees).

[Reporter] Afterward, a woman journalist wanted to know about the question of refugees.

[Dhlakama] I am aware that the Frelimo government has held a meeting with representatives of countries sheltering Mozambican refugees. The meetings were also attended by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees at which the voluntary return of Mozambicans was discussed. The meeting was held after the signing of Protocol No. 3.

Prior to the signing of that protocol we discussed the return of refugees. Frelimo wanted to include the OAU Convention on Refugees, but Renamo rejected the idea because so far that organization has never regarded as refugees those who flee from a conflict or a country ruled by a dictatorship as is the case in Mozambique. The OAU has only regarded as refugees those who flee from a war of independence, as was the case in Namibia. Accordingly, the OAU allocated funds, scholarships and [words indistinct] for the refugees. In the case of Mozambique, ours is an independent country in which Renamo is fighting against a Marxist dictatorship. Mozambicans have fled to neighboring countries, but the OAU does not regard them as refugees. That is why we are opposed to the idea of including the OAU convention in our negotiations.

As things stand now, Frelimo wants to negotiate the return of the refugees on its own. Frelimo is negotiating with neighboring countries the immediate return of Mozambican refugees to communal villages or reeducation camps run by Frelimo. Frelimo wants to send the refugees to reeducation camps because it fears that it will not win the elections unless it reeducates the people. We are opposed to that.

In view of yesterday's [26 March] reports, we will be sending a letter to the mediators in which we will ask for an explanation of the present situation because we cannot permit Mozambicans to be forcibly taken home—that is, someone who left his home in Mutarara in Tete Province and settled in Malawi, cannot be forcibly taken to Niassa Province or to any ward in the cities of Tete, Beira, Chimoio, and Maputo. [Words indistinct] the same refugees are still receiving foreign assistance. Why can those refugees not continue to receive foreign assistance in the countries where they are presently living until a cease-fire is signed? The two forces—Renamo and Frelimo—should assume the responsibilities together because it was as a result of their combat operations that Mozambicans fled across the border.

I think that the Maputo meeting on refugees is part of Frelimo's political maneuvers. Frelimo wants to be solely responsible for the return of the refugees because it

wants to take advantage of the material assistance provided against a backdrop of corruption cases.

[Reporter] A journalist wanted to know details on the MOZAMBIQUE PUBLIC INFORMATION AGENCY, AIPM. She also wanted to know the need for such an agency, considering that there is already a news agency in Maputo, and that there is a war going on in Mozambique with Renamo living in the bush.

[Dhlakama] AIPM has been established in our capital, Gorongosa. This is a Renamo news agency. The MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY, AIM, has not been operating as a news agency as such [words indistinct]. We know that the war is still on, and in view of the need to report accurately on what is taking place in Mozambique, the outside world expects accurate information on the Mozambican situation. So, we feel that by establishing AIPM we will provide a wider picture to Mozambicans. AIPM will gather accurate information on what is taking place in the country. AIPM will have correspondents in every corner of the country who will gather and process news material. Reports will then be disseminated to the outside world through the Voice of Renamo.

The establishment of AIPM follows a proposal made by the Department of Information. The latter has had difficulties on how to disseminate information, and thus the need for a news agency. AIPM will receive material from foreign news agencies—namely, LUSA, [name indistinct], ANGOP, UPI, AGENCE FRANCE PRESS, TASS, and REUTERS, and vice-versa. The Voice of Renamo will be the channel through which those news agencies will monitor material disseminated by the AIPM. I think that this is a very important venture because Mozambicans and the world are being misinformed by AIM, which merely disseminates the views of Frelimo.

[Reporter] Many countries have been talking about the support Renamo received from Rhodesia and South Africa. A journalist asked President Dhlakama to comment.

[Dhlakama] I think that your question has a lot to do with the accusations that Frelimo has leveled at Renamo. We have said on many occasions that we do not have problems with the question of aid from any country. So far, there has never been any movement or party which was able to manufacture weapons. Frelimo itself received weapons from abroad, including Marxist countries. Renamo has been forced to fight Marxism. If the USSR had not supplied weapons to Frelimo [words indistinct]. What about South African and Rhodesian support for [words indistinct] we needed aid to fight against Marxism, and establish democracy, freedom, justice, and human rights guarantees.

The port of Maputo is operating with the help of South African experts. There are hotels and restaurants in Maputo being operated by South Africa. Even weapons

are being supplied to Frelimo in terms of secret agreements between South Africa and Chissano. One should recall that Mozambique is an independent country which is an OAU member. Chissano began receiving South African aid in violation of OAU principles.

So, it is senseless to say that Renamo has a bad image because it received aid from South Africa. We did not have the means to fight a Soviet-inspired regime, and so we had to ask for weapons from South Africa. We did not go to South Africa to be taught about apartheid or racist practices. Frelimo, however, went to the USSR to ask for weapons and brought Marxism back to Mozambique.

[Reporter] A journalist asked about Great Britain's stand on the peace talks considering that that country was a former colonial power in the region.

[Dhlakama] As you know, British instructors are still training the Frelimo army in Nyanga, Zimbabwe, in the fight against Renamo. This is happening at a time when we are negotiating. Your question is very interesting because at a time when Great Britain is willing to join the peace process, it has instructors in Nyanga training the Frelimo army on how to professionally kill Renamo members in Mozambique. I think that Great Britain's stance is somewhat confusing because nobody understands what the British really want in this region.

We know that the British colonized Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Swaziland, and other countries. Great Britain has interests in those countries which need to import and export their commodities through Mozambique. I think that Great Britain should not be hostile to the existence of [words indistinct] to fight against Renamo in order to destroy us. Great Britain has lost the war against Renamo in Mozambique. Great Britain has many enterprises in Malawi, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana and Zambia, which depend on Mozambican corridors. Those countries have sent troops to annihilate Renamo. One can infer that Great Britain's policy on Mozambique was to wipe out Renamo. That has not happened.

Now that Renamo and the Frelimo government are negotiating, Great Britain wants to get involved. This will be carefully studied because so far the British position is not clear to the people of Mozambique.

[Reporter] The question of corruption was raised at the news conference. The Renamo president elaborated on that issue.

[Dhlakama] In Protocol No. 3 we dealt with Mozambican political parties. There are more than 12 parties and

they have surfaced because Renamo has defeated Frelimo; so, that has nothing to do with the return of the Portuguese. A Portuguese national might be a member of one of those parties, like a Mozambican can live in the United States. Likewise, a Portuguese or a Briton might invest in Mozambique. So, to say that Renamo has fought in order to let the Portuguese return to Mozambique does not make sense. What could be said is that Renamo has fought in order to enable Mozambicans to establish their own parties. This has in fact happened because today we have the Mozambican Nationalist Movement, the Mozambican National Union, the Democratic Party for the Liberation of Mozambique, and the National Convention Party. All those parties are the result of the legitimate struggle waged by Renamo. So, Renamo's goal is to establish a multiparty system in Mozambique.

The question of the Portuguese is a propaganda ploy by Frelimo which [words indistinct].

Corruption is a disaster. Countries like the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Nordic nations are sending millions of dollars in food. Food aid is being stolen and sold on the black market. Relief aid was earmarked for distribution among the people, but it is on sale in government markets at inflated prices beyond the reach of consumers. It is a very confusing situation.

As a Mozambican I cannot understand that situation. It is simply horrible, without parallel in any part of the world. Yet, nobody has condemned this state of affairs. The Americans and the British have not condemned this state of affairs, though they seem to believe the corrupted ones who say that Renamo consists of armed bandits. There is not a single person in the Maputo regime who is not corrupt. There is no future with those people.

I do not know what President Chissano will have to say to the people during the election campaign because everybody in his regime steals. In Maputo, government members are driven in Mercedes which have cost millions of dollars, while children are starving to death. This is inhuman. It is worse than Nazism, which during World War II [words indistinct]. So, I think that countries like the United States should condemn this state of affairs because it is U.S. tax payers' money that is filling the pockets of Marxist [words indistinct].

It is a regrettable situation. We believe, however, that once peace is achieved and democracy is established the people will be able to identify those who have been stealing for 17 years.

Ivory Coast

Opposition Paper Denies Privatization of TV

AB2703213092 Abidjan NOUVEL HORIZON
(Special Edition) in French 21 Mar 92

[Article by Gnaka Lagoke: "Future Privatization of RTI—Bouygues Does It Again;" first paragraph LE NOUVEL HORIZON introduction]

[Text] On the screen of the television spurts out black clouds of possible disturbances. Some journalists have decided to destabilize the National Union of Information Employees [SYNINFO] to facilitate the total privatization of the Ivorian Radio and Television [RTI]. Bouygues [French firm which has already bought electricity and water company] is still a buyer.

When the cabinet decided to make the RTI a joint venture, Auguste Severin Miremont [minister of communications] cited the example of Ivorian Telecommunications Company [Citelcom], and yet Citelcom's position is only an intermediary one. The state temporarily holds shares which it will eventually sell to a buyer. This is what is called a pre-privatization, which precedes the actual privatization. In such conditions, it is not surprising that the same people come back as buyers of the RTI where the state holds 98 percent of the shares. Bouygues—still the same one—is very active in the electronic media business in Morocco and France, and has not hidden its voracious intentions toward the electronic media in our country. There is, therefore, no reason why it should not do the same in Ivory Coast, where it has many friends(?).

We feel it coming, and the ground should be prepared so that the landing will be as soft as possible without many bumps for the passengers aboard; that is, the buyers. Yet another state property to be privatized. These kinds of privatization cause the problems with the status of workers and civil servants, which changes from one of public servants to one of private sector workers. We can remember the wave of strikes and disputes that shook Citelcom despite the presence at the head of the National Telecommunication Corporation [ONT] of a person devoted to the authorities in the person of Kouadio Houphouet. The public authorities, armed with the experience at the Citelcom, have already perceived the clouds of turbulence on the horizon as far as RTI is concerned.

The SYNINFO, which has already demonstrated its mobilization capacity on the field during the various and recent conflicts with the public authorities, is seen as a danger. SYNINFO never relents on problems concerning the status of its members. To resolve this thorny issue, the Alassane Ouattara government chose to weaken Debi Dali's union. To accomplish this job, a new union, capable of casting a shadow on SYNINFO, must be created at the television house. The prime minister has voted 5 million CFA francs for that. Aly Coulibaly, the secular arm at the prime minister's office, manages this

money and has already given out 400,000 CFA francs to a group of journalists who want to destabilize SYNINFO. Bertin Akaffou, Amani Kouadio, Louis Adje, assistant director at TV2, and Zeguedoua N'Guetta volunteered and prepared to assume this job from the prime minister's office with the blessing of Aly Coulibaly. Thus dissensions are springing up at the television house and nobody knows what the consequences will be. When bad faith is the basis for subversive actions and the real intentions of a plot is barely hidden, untenable arguments are sought.

Aly Coulibaly is instigating workers to claim the contributions they have been paying for the past four years toward a housing project called CELINFO [Information Workers Housing Savings Cooperative]. The other argument he advances is as follows: The RTI, a parastatal, does not have the same status as the Ivorian News Agency [AIP], which is a public administrative service. AIP is the employer of Debi Dali, the current secretary general of SYNINFO. War has already been declared, and to foil the machinations of destabilization, SYNINFO is on this very day holding a general assembly to call on its members to be vigilant.

Minister Dismisses Reports

AB2703221092 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale—Une Network in French 1245 GMT
25 Mar 92

[Communique issued by Ministry of Communication in Abidjan on 25 March]

[Text] Following the publication in the 21 March special edition No. 79 of NOUVEL HORIZON newspaper of an article by Gnaka Lagoke entitled—Future Privatization of Ivory Coast Radio and Television [RTI] Service; Bouygues Does it Again—the minister of communication would like to make the following clarification:

The government, in full awareness of the importance of communication which has imposed itself as a major phenomenon of our times, proposed a bill to the National Assembly in December 1991, a bill whose adoption henceforth concretizes the liberalization of the audiovisual market in the Ivory Coast.

This liberalization cannot serve as an opportunity for the government to do away with an instrument that symbolizes to the highest degree the expression of national sovereignty. In fact, the state radio and television service constitutes an irreplaceable instrument for consolidating national unity, sensitizing and mobilizing the people for development, as well as asserting Ivorian culture.

It is to help the RTI fulfill its mission which is in the general interest, and to help it acquire the appropriate means for fulfilling this mission in a highly competitive context that the government decided to convert the RTI into a joint company with special status. This new status not only gives it financial autonomy, but it also gives it flexibility of action suitable for every enterprise of this

nature. All these steps were taken to ensure greater efficiency of the service and better assessment of employees' concerns.

We are therefore surprised by the NOUVEL HORIZON reports on the future cession of state shares in RTI's capital to the Bouygues Group. The Ministry of Communications strongly denies such reports and seizes this opportunity to call on members of the corporate body of reporters to respect the principles that make the profession noble and great, the leading rule being respect for true facts.

Opposition PSI Leader Released Following Arrest

AB2903170092 Paris AFP in French 2120 GMT
27 Mar 92

[Text] Abidjan, 27 Mar (AFP)—Mr. Bamba Morifere, the secretary general of the Ivorian Socialist Party (PSI, opposition) who was arrested yesterday evening in Abidjan, was released early this evening after being interrogated at the National Security Headquarters (DST).

Contacted by telephone by AFP shortly after his return home, the socialist leader said he was questioned about a political meeting he held on 21 March in Adjame (a northern district of Abidjan), his political activities in general, and notably, about some of his statements which, according to those who interrogated him, have "incited rebellion."

He explained that he told police officers that the 21 March meeting took place behind closed doors, and therefore, was not affected by the ban on public demonstrations, which has been in force since 20 February.

So, 24 hours after his arrest, Mr. Morifere was brought before the minister of security, Mr. Lassana Palenfo, who told him that since no charges were pending against him, he was free. He said he was "hustled" during his arrest, but not manhandled during his interrogation.

Niger

Prime Minister Cheiffou Reshuffles Cabinet 28 Mar

AB2803075092 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 0545 GMT 28 Mar 92

[Communique on the composition of the second transitional government of Niger issued in Niamey on 27 March; read by secretary general of the government Seydou Adamou—recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou reshuffled the transitional government today. The Cabinet is therefore as follows:

MINISTER OF:	
Prime Minister, Minister of National Defense	Cheiffou, Amadou
Communication, Culture, Youth & Sports, Government Spokesman	Wright, Albert
Interior	Rabiou, Daouda
Education & Research	Boube, Gado
Foreign Affairs & Cooperation	Diallo, Hassane Hamidou
Justice and Keeper of the Seals	Tiouso, Abdou
Finance & Planning	Chaffani, Laoual
Commerce, Transport, & Tourism	Moussa, Mohamed
Agriculture & Animal Breeding	Malam, Boukar Abba
Water Resources & Environment	Hassane, Abdou
Mines, Energy, Industry, & Handicraft	Ouhomoudou, Mahamadou
Health	Sadou, Souleymane
Social Development, Population & Women's Promotion	Bagna Assata
Equipment & Habitat	Barau, Laouali
Civil Service & Labor	Banakoye, Mariama
Delegate to National Defense	Moussa, Mahamane
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR/ AT THE:	
Prime Minister's Office in Administrative Reform	Abdoulahi, Mohamed
Ministry of National Education in Charge of Nursery, Primary Education, & Literacy	Ada, Mamane
Ministry of Interior	Mouddour, Badroum
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Cooperation in Charge of Cooperation	Bazoum, Mohamed
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Niandou, Ide
Commerce	Salifou, Adamou
Budget	Ibrahim, Mamane
Youth & Sports	Gado, Idi

[Paris AFP in English at 0513 GMT on 28 March in a Niamey-dated item dated 27 March adds: "Niger Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou on Friday announced a new cabinet, replacing a five-month old transitional government formed after a national conference last November, the Niger news agency ANP said. The new government contained eight new faces, while four former ministers were dropped and two given new portfolios. Others kept their positions from the previous cabinet, ANP said. Mohamed Moussa, an ethnic Tuareg who as

interior minister had been responsible for dealing with an armed Tuareg rebellion in the north of the country, was replaced by Daouda Rabiou, administrative governor of the eastern city of Maradi. But Moussa remained in the government, as minister of trade, transportation and tourism. Mahamane Moussa, former secretary of state for defense, retained his job but was promoted to full ministerial rank with the title of minister representative of the prime minister. Cheiffou remained defense minister as in the previous government. Cheiffou, whose transitional government is struggling to lead Niger towards democracy, has been faced by a recent series of soldiers' mutinies and a growing Tuareg rebellion. He dissolved his first cabinet on Monday, citing insufficient progress in its five months in office."

Nigeria

Students Condemn Western Hostility Toward Libya

AB2703184292 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The Muslim Students Society [MSS] of Nigeria has condemned the hostility of Western countries spearheaded by America toward Libya over the alleged bombing of two Western aircrafts. In a statement in Kaduna, the MSS described the bombing allegation against Libya as baseless and suspicious because no proof has been made. The society observed that America has no moral right to demand the extradition of the nationals of other countries where no treaty of extradition exists between them. The statement emphasized that the worst human rights violator is America and recalled her invasion of Panama, bombing of Libyan cities, the Gulf War, and supporting Zionist Israel. The society said if America is serious about defending the weak she should find the culprits who planted bomb on the flight that killed former Pakistani President Zia al-Haq and what caused the plane crash of late Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Petroleum Corporation Revokes Joint Oil Accord

AB2803203592 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 28 Mar 92

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation has revoked its joint agreement on production costs with foreign oil company partners operating in Nigeria.

Chief Gilbert Chikelu, the chairman of the corporation, told newsmen in Lagos that the agreement which required the corporation to contribute 60 percent while foreign companies were to contribute 40 percent of production cost was uneconomical to the growth and development of Nigeria's oil industry.

In the new dispensation, foreign oil companies operating in Nigeria will enter into production sharing contracts with the National Petroleum Corporation and bear the full cost of the exploration.

Ashland, a foreign-owned oil company, is the first to sign the new contract agreement which compels the company to provide all funds required for exploration. A Voice of Nigeria energy correspondent reports that over nine foreign oil companies are working towards signing the new sharing contract with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.

Election Commission Cancels Polling Stations

AB2803204592 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The National Electoral Commission [NEC] has canceled all existing polling stations in the country. The chairman of the commission, Professor Humphrey Nwosu, announced the cancellation in Abuja today at the end of a one-day meeting with all the state resident electoral commissioners. Prof. Nwosu, however, said new centers will be created in line with registrable population of each ward. Similarly, the old voters register has been discarded at was based on projected population, stressing that the invalidation of the register followed the release of the nation's population figure. He also announced that NEC will organize a workshop for national electoral commissioners, presiding, logistics, and electoral officers to make them more efficient in discharging their duties. To this end, the country has been divided into four zones for the training of personnel who will supervise and conduct elections. The chairman had earlier told newsmen that the meeting discussed the commission's program for this year and reviewed various electoral tribunal's cases.

Togo

Joint-Ghana Cooperation Commission Ends in Lome

AB2903154092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The second session of the Ghana-Togo Permanent Commission for Cooperation has ended in the Togolese capital, Lome. The three-day session was attended by delegations from the two countries led by their foreign affairs ministers.

In a communique, the two sides reaffirmed their desire to revitalize and strengthen relations between their countries. They also emphasized the need to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as maintain peace and security throughout Africa and the rest of the world.

On international economic relations, the two sides noted with concern the deterioration of the economic situation of African countries and other developing states. In that respect, they stressed the need to restructure the world economic order and promote regional and subregional cooperation. The communique said they also drew conclusions on cooperation in legal matters, criminal police, immigration, and security.

Both sides further agreed to continue to establish contacts in order to convene and revive the Ghana-Togo Joint Border Demarcation Commission as soon as possible. They also decided to enhance cooperation in areas like trade and air transportation. The communique recommended the coordination of all kinds of health projects, especially in activities to fight against drugs and psychotropic substances, supervision and organization of vaccination programs.

It recommended the establishment of regular contacts between the public and private sectors of the two countries with a view to creating joint ventures. The Togo side invited Ghanaian businessmen to set up industrial enterprises in the Industrial Free Zone. Furthermore, the two countries agreed to establish an advisory body of aeronautic authority and the exchange of air traffic controllers. [sentence as heard] They agreed to implement the project establishing a comanagement body for the flight information (?ridge) in Accra, set up by the civil authorities of Benin, Ghana, and Togo.

On the condition of women, the two countries decided to strengthen cooperation within the framework of promoting and integrating women in development with the aim of making the task of women lighter.

Government Communique on Reopening University

*AB2803151592 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 27 Mar 92*

[Government communique on the reopening of the University of Benin, issued in Lome on 27 March; read by Jean Yaovi Degli, minister delegate at the Prime Minister's Office in charge of relations with the High Council of the Republic, and government spokesman—recorded]

[Text] Following the various meetings between the government and students, and between the head of state and a delegation of striking students, a commission in charge of discussing the students' grievances was set up, and the government decided that the University of Benin will reopen on 30 March.

In this regard, the government requires the university authorities to adopt all measures necessary for an effective reopening on this date. The government also reminds all the students that solutions to their problems must be found through dialogue, not by violence. Consequently, it urges them to be good citizens by going back to classes calmly and serenely.

Police, Government Delegates Reach Agreement

*AB2803165092 Lome Radio Lome in French
0600 GMT 28 Mar 92*

[Text] On 27 March, striking policemen held a meeting with the government committee, made up of four ministers. Their discussions lasted a little over four hours, and the following statement was issued afterwards:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] 1. The police wish to apologize to the people for frightening or traumatizing them.

2. The police deplore the brutalization of some of their force.

3. The civil service status of the police, as well as the implementation of this status, which have never been questioned, are therefore still in force, and the discussions will bear on the financial implications as part of the general negotiations during the social lull.

4. The government is speeding up (?processing) of the applications for recruiting young policemen.

5. The police force pledges to resume all work, and wants to reassure people that minimum service will be ensured for all as of today. Finally, the government will examine the cases of the civilians who were victims of the strike. [end recording]

[Lome Radio Lome in French at 1230 GMT on 28 March in a similar report adds: "The minister of territorial administration and security wishes to inform the people that in spite of the disturbance in some police services, a minimum service is being maintained at the National Police Office for emergency matters and interventions. The same holds for the border posts. This minimum service will be maintained until normal services resume."]

New Christian-Oriented Party Inaugurated

*AB3003121992 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 28 Mar 92*

[Text] The family of Togo's political parties has been enlarged. The Union of Believers in Democracy, UCD, has been inaugurated. Its national executive council meeting was held today at the Hotel de la Paix in Lome. It was attended by delegates from the 22 national prefectures.

The UCD has one ambition: To make God the centerpiece of its action. The UCD is a political party that offers men of goodwill with faith in God the necessary opportunity and means for promoting each and every man, and mankind as a whole. To this end, it has set a common target to free man from misery and servitude, to promote the fruits of the spirit, and to ensure the achievement of man's vocation and destiny. At the end of UCD's first executive council meeting, Mr. Jean Kokou Bonnet, one of the founding members of the party, talked to Asiakole Zeredor about the attitude to be adopted by believers in this democratic era, where general pardons and national reconciliation are being discussed.

[Begin Bonnet recording] I think we created this party in order to provide a framework for reflection and action for believers. We do not seek to embark on a crusade against an individual or a group of persons, but rather to

organize ourselves into a party founded on human values of justice and peace. Christians must be able to assume their responsibilities in society. It is our duty to make decisions that will permit us to assert ourselves and to

guarantee peace and justice for all, so that the law of fraternal love and the spiritual dignity of man—who is himself the soul of democracy—will be observed in our country. [end recording]

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DATE FILMED

30 MARCH 1992

